

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

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## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE fall of Strasbourg releases for other service an army of 60,000 men. Reserves in great numbers are again moving forward from Germany, and enlistment is not allowed to slacken. Part of General VON WERDER's army is said to have been transferred to Paris, and the other part to be intended for operation in the central and southern part of France. It is reported that an army is forming near Freiburg, in Baden, and that the Rhine has been again crossed near Mulhouse. It is, of course, useless to try to guess what the Germans have planned, but the story is that the Provisional Government is to be driven further southward, or perhaps captured, as the Imperial one was. There are signs that the King looks forward to a decided probability of wintering in France; and if he has really ordered a hundred thousand furs for the use of his troops, as he is said to have done, the question is settled. The present strength of the German forces is said to be 280,000 men before Paris, 150,000 around Metz, and about 150,000 elsewhere. The King has directed the people in those departments which are not included in the government of Count VON BISMARCK-BOHLEN, Governor of Alsace, to submit to the orders of the Duke of MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

There was fighting again at Paris September 30, the French troops making one sortie against the Sixth German corps, and another against the Fifth corps, with a feint against the Eleventh corps. The main movement was directed against the new German works on the Meudon and Bagneux heights south of the city. As for the result, the King laconically says: "At the end of two hours the French took shelter under the guns of the forts." According to the French account, the enemy were worsted at first, but bringing up a strong artillery force, the besieged had to retreat. In affairs of this kind nothing is a defeat for the French in which they do not lose some important position. The work that is going on at Paris is the training of an army, and if this is accomplished TROCHU will have succeeded up to that day in which the army he has made marches out to try its fortune in war. It is not men, but soldiers, that are wanting in France, and especially in Paris. Never before was so populous a city besieged, and provided the question of provisions has been advantageously settled, the situation offers an opportunity for the exercise of tactics which are more promising than those usually at the choice of a beleaguered commander. On their side, the Germans have fortified the heights of Bagneux and Meudon, captured two weeks ago, and are reported to have concentrated the greater part of their troops on the western or southwestern front of the city. Siege guns are also in position, but no fire has been opened on the city as yet, and it is said there will be no regular siege.

Prince FREDERICK CHARLES fired a salute of a hundred and one shells into Metz to signalize the capture of MACMAHON's army. There is, however, no sign of regular siege operations being carried on, the work done by the Germans being that of a strong blockading force. A great number of guns are in position, the last added being those surrendered at Strasbourg. The French made a sortie on September 27 with cavalry and artillery. Their movement was made on the southwest side, under cover of the guns of Forts des Bottes and Queleu,

and they proceeded as far as the village of Ars Laquenexy, which was burned. On the second day of this month the Germans dashed into Nouilly, a village on the west side of Metz, where there were stores of provisions secreted. The inhabitants refused to show where these magazines were, and the town was therefore burned. Of the state of affairs within the city, we are only informed that salt is scarce.

Soissons was surrounded September 24, and the siege has been vigorously pushed ever since, with bombardment by the Germans and sorties by the French.

Besides the movement reported in the direction of Lyons and Tours, the Germans are said to be spreading northward from Paris. This is probably no movement against any particular point, but one made for foraging purposes. So far we have not heard of German parties more than sixteen or twenty miles from Paris, but it cannot be doubted that they will sooner or later ravage the country for forty miles or more around. Already immense stores have been gathered in from the highly cultivated region near the metropolis.

Count BISMARCK has issued a circular in regard to the interview with JULES FAVRE. He says that the armistice was the main point considered, and that the last proposition submitted to France was:

First. In and about Paris the military *status quo* to be maintained.

Second. In and about Metz a continuation of hostilities, but limited to a circle around Metz, to be definitely established.

Third. The surrender of Strasbourg, the garrison to be prisoners; and of Toul and Bitche, the garrisons to be free.

More moderate demands than these could not be imagined. Strasbourg was then far gone, and its fate was certain. Within a week both it and Toul had surrendered, and the Germans had nearly all they had demanded. Bitche is a fortress far from important roads, and of not the least value, except that Bitche and Pfalsbourg are the last strongholds the French retain west of Metz, and are all that gives their government a name in Alsace. But precisely for this reason they consider the places important, for the German leaders did not conceal their determination to demand Alsace when the terms of peace came to be talked of. The latest report from Bitche is, that after a ten days' bombardment, during which *twenty thousand* shot and shell were thrown at it in vain, a part of the besieging forces withdrew, leaving the country open on two sides. The difficulty with the attack is that the work lies on the top of a small, high, abrupt hill, and though the town is ruined the fort is little injured. After the bombardment the garrison sallied out and destroyed the German works.

THERE has been a sharp controversy abroad upon the conduct of the German troops after Sedan. It seems well established that the captive French army, unparoled officers as well as the soldiers, forming a vast crowd of about seventy thousand men, was huddled together in an open field, day and night, in a pouring rain, and for two days without provisions. Many of them were wounded, and many enfeebled with past or coming sickness. So much is pretty generally acknowledged, even by the Germans, but their excuse for it—that the French having no tents, they could not give them shelter, and no provisions, they could not feed them—is entitled to consideration. General WIMPFHEN surrendered, according to his own account, because he had neither ammu-

nition nor provisions, and the reason seems to have been a true one. Still it would appear that something might have been done for starving men; and the occurrence cannot but remain a blot on the history of the German invasion. The French side of the story is blacker still. The German guards are charged with having not merely cursed and insulted the prisoners, but also with beating them back with clubbed muskets and breaking their limbs when the pangs of hunger urged them to make complaints. There is also a quarrel about the burning of Bazeilles, a village situated at the spot where the French right wing crossed the Meuse. In the conflagration great numbers of inoffensive citizens are said to have been burned, and the French say they were purposely driven into their cellars before the town was set on fire, and that the whole affair was an act of revenge for a momentary defence attempted by some free-shooters. The Germans say its conflagration was one of the accidents of war, the place having taken fire from the shells thrown at the retreating army. The Sedan sub-campaign seems to have been in more than one sense a culminating point of the war. It is not impossible that the German troops were acquainted with and shared in their King's disappointment at the Emperor's inability to make peace, and their manner of venting their feeling was perhaps neither gentle nor humane. The German rule is everywhere strict, stern, and military; but it is assuring to know that so far the march to Paris has not been disfigured with any further excesses.

Two leaden coffins having passed through Toul escorted with military honors, the story has been started that they contained the bodies of the Duke of Mecklenburg and General VON MOLTKE. The first is possible, for he was wounded by the explosion at Laon; but it is not probable, for we should have heard something about it from German official sources, as there is no reason for concealing such an event. As to General VON MOLTKE, there has been nothing heard from him personally for some weeks, and his death is possible, though French rumors of the occurrence based on the sight of a military funeral are by no means sure foundations for believing it. Another report is that the Duke of Nassau was killed while accompanying the King and passing through a wood. Perhaps all these stories arise from an attempt made at Pont-a-Mousson to kill a German lieutenant and corporal, for which the town was fined two hundred thousand francs. As to the burial escorts, a number of generals and colonels have been killed and wounded, and there are distinguished occupants for more than two lead coffins.

WITH all the popularity of new methods of attack in warfare, it strikes one as a little singular that a whole machine shop and iron foundry can be exclusively occupied with the manufacture of torpedoes, weapons which are very far from reaching the extensive and perpetual use of shot and shell. But such is the case. There are works in England which are almost entirely engaged in making torpedoes for submarine attack. Improvements are constantly made, the principal object being to perfect the rotary magnetic apparatus by means of which they are fired from the shore. The fabrication of arms as a remunerative branch of industry has now reached proportions which place it among the greatest manufactures.

## CHRONICLE OF THE WAR.

AUGUST.

16. We are able this week to publish the following translation of the orders of Bazaine found on the battlefield of Gravelotte:

GRAVELOTTE, August 16, 1870.]  
Five o'clock in the morning.

Instructions for the morning of August 16.

Cause distributions to be made at once according to the supplies which are sent you by the intendant general. All private wagons employed under the denomination of auxiliary train will be sent behind Gravelotte. The opportunity should be profitably used to send to Metz the sick who require to be placed in hospital.

Assure yourself that all the men have their complement of cartridges. In the contrary case have them distributed immediately, and have those which are consumed replaced in the divisionary parks.

Until the reconnaissances return and everything indicates that the enemy is not in force in the neighborhood, the men may remain in their tents, and should not go for water except by convoy. Forbid any one's separating from the camp. The cavalry posts should be adjointed to the grand guards for the purpose of placing vedettes (by two) as far as possible in order to be warned in time of the approach of the enemy. The roads should remain free. All the baggage for the administrative service should be placed in rear of that front by which it is supposed the enemy will attack.

We shall leave probably in the afternoon as soon as I ascertain that the Third and Fourth corps have entirely arrived at our height (equally far west on the northern road)—[Ed.] The orders for the rest part will be given afterward.

The Third and Fourth corps following the route from Conflans to Etain must send upon their left flank detachments of cavalry to maintain communications between the corps.

The Marshal of France, BAZAINE.

Chief-of-Staff MANQUE.

To M. the General commanding the Second division of the Third corps of the army.

P. S.—By reason of existing circumstances all communications addressed to M. the Marshal commanding the Third corps should mention the day and hour of their departure.

The report of losses in the battle of Vionville, which we supposed last week to refer to both that battle and Gravelotte, was, it seems, confined to the first named conflict. Two full corps and parts of two others took part, and the battle cost the Germans about 17,000 men. The infantry alone lost 18,500 men, and there were two cavalry brigades whose losses were not ascertained.

17. Decree appointing General Trochu Governor of Paris:

The General Trochu is named Governor of Paris and Commandant-in-Chief of all the forces charged to provide for the defence of the capital.

Done at Châlons.

NAPOLEON.

18. General Trochu issues the following proclamation:

INHABITANTS OF PARIS: Amid the peril in which the country is, I am named Governor of Paris and commandant-in-chief of the forces charged to defend the capital in a state of siege. Paris seizes the part which belongs to it, and it wishes to be the centre of grand efforts, of grand sacrifices, and of grand examples. I come to join in them with all my heart. That will be the honor of my life, and the proud crowning of a career which until this day has remained unknown for the most part to you.

I have faith in the most complete in the success of our glorious enterprise; but it is upon one condition, the character of which is imperious, and without which our common efforts will be struck with impotence.

I refer to good order; and I mean by that not merely calmness in the street, but calmness at your firesides, calmness of your spirits, deference to the orders of the responsible authorities, resignation in presence of the trials inseparable from the situation, and finally, the serenity, grave and collected, of a great military nation, which takes in its hand, with a firm resolution, amid solemn circumstances, the conduct of its destiny. And to establish the situation in that equilibrium so desirable, I do not turn to the powers which I hold by the state of siege and from the law. I demand it of your patriotism, and I will obtain it from your confidence, in showing myself to the population of Paris a confidence without limit.

I appeal to all men of all parties, belonging to none myself. In the army no other party is known than that of the country.

I appeal to their devotion; I demand of them to hold in bounds, by moral force, the hot spirits who do not know how to restrain themselves, and to do justice with their own hands to those men who are of no party, and who see in the public misfortune only an occasion to satisfy detestable appetites.

And to accomplish my task, after which, I affirm, I will re-enter into the obscurity from which I emerge, I adopt one of the old devices of the province of Brittany, where I was born: "With the aid of God, for the fatherland!"

At Paris.

GENERAL TROCHU.

The French name the conflicts of the 14th, 16th, and 18th, the battles of Courcelles, Vionville, and Gravelotte. Their dead are said to number 12,000, and their entire losses in the campaign to be 50,000. Six thousand unwounded French were made prisoners. The German officers in Metz exchanged. Prince Napoleon sends his children and valuables away against the remonstrance of the Empress.

General L. von Werder assumes command of the troops operating before Strasbourg. Generals M. von Decker and Mertens (artillery and engineer officers) are appointed to his staff.

19. The First and Second German armies completely envelope Metz. The Twelfth corps (Saxon) lies on the railroad to Thionville. Bazaine still has telegraphic communication by means of the underground telegraph to Thionville. De Failly's corps (Fifth), which was at first placed at Bitche, reaches Châlons, after a severe march, and losing many stragglers. The Seventh corps (formerly General Douay's) appears to have reached the front from Belfort by the way of the Paris and Lyons railway. By imperial order, a Committee of Defence is formed in Paris, consisting of General Trochu, president; Marshal Vaillant, Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, Baron Jérôme David, General De La Tour, General Guidot, General D'Autemarre D'Ervillé, and General Soumain. It possesses the fullest powers, and has a

special executive committee that meets daily in the War Office, receiving reports on the state of the defensive works, armament, munitions, and provisions in store, and all operations. These reports go subsequently to the Minister of War, and thence to the Council. All the acts of the Corps Législatif take effect without imperial decrees confirming them or directing their execution. Strasbourg bombarded on this and the following day. Fourteen houses in Kehl burned. Kehl being an undefended city, General von Werder sends word to General Ulrich, commander in Strasbourg, saying: "Such a manner of conducting war, which is unheard of among civilized nations, will compel me to make you personally responsible for the consequences of this act. Besides that, I will have the damage estimated, and seek compensation by contributions in Alsace."

19. The Germans assert that the French in Metz have fired repeatedly on neutral ground and killed defenceless wounded; and also that 3,000 French wounded being left on the field of battle, an officer was sent to ask that hospital stores might be afforded them from Metz or Paris; but he was repeatedly fired upon, although his flag and red cross were perfectly conspicuous. This affair called out a despatch from the German Secretary of State, Von Thiele, who sent the following telegram to the Minister of the North German Union at Washington, by the cable:

AUGUST 22.—On the 19th inst., as a bearer of a flag of truce, carrying a white flag, accompanied by a trumpeter sounding his trumpet, approached at a slow pace the French outposts to deliver messages from French surgeons in behalf of wounded Frenchmen, he was fired upon by all the French patrol he met on the way, so that he was forced to return after his trumpeter had been severely wounded. We protest solemnly against this violation of the laws of nations.

20. After the severe battles around Metz, heavy masses of reserves are set in motion in Germany. The "replacing battalions," which are formed for the purpose of filling up gaps in regiments, are sent forward, and those regiments which have suffered most will be nearly all strengthened up to their maximum. The formation of new replacing battalions is immediately begun. Some entire corps of the reserve also move forward for the purpose of occupying the country which has been overrun, and freeing regular troops from garrison duty. The number of reserves moved forward is said to be 200,000. The Crown Prince goes to Pont-a-Mousson to meet the King in consultation.

Marshal MacMahon appointed commander of the First, Fourth, Seventh, and Twelfth corps, General Lebrun receiving command of the last named in place of General Trochu. Jerome Napoleon, chief of squadron, is named commander of a new regiment to be formed in Paris out of the depot squadrons of the four cavalry regiments of the Guard.

The commander of the corps of Guards, Prince Augustus of Württemberg, which suffered so cruelly at Gravelotte, issues the following order. His men numbering 35,000, are said to have lost one-fifth of their force [this translation is not by the editor of the JOURNAL]:

SOLDIERS OF THE CORPS OF GUARDS. In a bloody battle God has given us victory—a victory which we only now see in all its extent and greatness. The corps of Guards has been able to contribute in a prominent manner to the achievement of that victory. All arms have rallied in courage and endurance. The artillery by united efforts at decisive points, and by deliberate and correct firing even where exposed to the shots of hostile infantry, has successfully prepared and supported the attack of the infantry. The storming of the villages of St. Marie aux Chênes and St. Privat-la-Montagne, each surrounded with stone walls, under the murderous musketry fire of the enemy, has been carried out in a manner which is above all praise. Carried away by the example of their officers, the infantry, with the sharpshooters and pioneers, drove the enemy from a position considered by him unconquerable. Our losses are great with which we have purchased the victory, but St. Marie aux Chênes and St. Privat-la-Montagne are glorious laurels which you have added anew to the brilliant wreath of victories of the corps of Guards.

Soldiers of the Corps of Guards: You have once more justified the confidence which His Majesty our most gracious King has ever placed in his guards, and this confidence you will also maintain in future. I am proud to be commander of such a corps. Harrah for the King!

BIVOUAC AT STE. MARIE AUX CHÊNES, August 20, 1870.

21. Blockade of the East Prussian coast declared. Four French ships anchor in the bay of Putzig; and during the night the German corvette *Nymphe* steals among them, and delivers two broadsides, returning safely to anchor. MacMahon reported in Paris to have withdrawn toward Reims. The Emperor is also there.

22. The preparation of the works around Paris is nearly finished. About 60,000 Gardes Mobiles are in the ranks; sixteen regiments of 3,000 to 3,500 old soldiers each are formed in the depots; and there are also the engineers, volunteers, etc. The tobacco factories all through the country have been transformed into cartridge manufactories. German cavalry seen at Troyes. The *Constitutionnel* publishes a circular from the Minister of the Interior to the prefects of departments announcing that orders have been given for the distribution of arms to the people. MacMahon leaves Reims, marching in the direction of Rethel and Mezières. Châlons completely deserted.

The Prussian army besieging Strasbourg cause the people of Ernestine to change the course of the little river Ill, in order to stop the supply of water for the city. The general in command of the city has driven out of the defences all who consume army stores without affording aid.

23. Railway from Sedan to Thionville mined by the French at Longuion, fifteen miles east of Montmedy, and destroyed near Carignan, fifteen miles northwest of Montmedy. Bitche bombarded by Bavarian artillery; Pfalzburg blockaded by three Prussian battalions and a squadron; Thionville blockaded by troops of the Second army, and Toul by the Third army. Baden troops steal by night, under fire of the field batteries, above Kehl, and seize the Strasbourg railway station. The *Journal Officiel*

of Paris says the amount of national loan taken, as far as heard from, was 620,000,000 francs, and when the lists closed at night, at least 5,000 persons waiting to subscribe were sent away. The lists were reopened the next morning. The loan is quoted in open market at 60f. 80c., the same figure as rents.

24. Heads of the German columns beyond Châlons. The Germans enter the almost abandoned camp so suddenly that eighty wagons full of war material are captured. Reims, a city without defences, surrenders to German scouts. King's headquarters at Commercy. The Emperor at Rethel. Seven hundred and thirty-four German prisoners sent out of Metz for exchange. They report that their daily ration of bread, a half loaf, had been lately reduced to a sixth loaf. All old French soldiers from twenty-five to thirty-five years, married or unmarried, to the number, it is said, of 300,000, are called out, all officers up to sixty years, and all generals capable of service, up to seventy years of age. The Minister of War announces that 40,000 guns had been shortly before purchased in England, and would be delivered in eight days. There are signs that the Arabs may seize the occasion of Algiers being freed from the presence of troops to rise in rebellion.

Bombardment of Strasbourg all day, and until 5 o'clock on the morning of the 25th. The right side of the citadel, the whole of the arsenal, and many houses in the city burned. No losses on the German side; but Kehl, lying between the opposing batteries, suffers again. General Ulrich is warned to remove the observatory in the cathedral tower, in order to preserve the edifice from being shelled, and to change one of his hospitals, which cannot be well seen, and, lying in the line of fire, is liable to injury. He refuses to do either. Strong detachments of Germans reported at Châlons and Brienne. King's headquarters moved from Pont-a-Mousson to Bar-le-Duc. Headquarters of First and Second armies before Metz.

The Third German army, immediately after the battle of Gravelotte, was joined by some corps which could be spared from before Metz, and which were placed in a fourth army under the Crown Prince of Saxony. They were the Guards, Fourth and Twelfth corps. Cavalry were pushed forward far in advance, watching every movement of the French. Up to this day, MacMahon remained at Châlons, while the Germans, unhindered by the force at Verdun, reached Vitry. The plan for concentration before Châlons were already prepared, when, on the 25th, the news of MacMahon's abandonment of Châlons arrived. He had marched toward Reims; and his movement is evidently made with the intention of relieving Metz, by marching through the narrow district between the right flank of the invading army and the neutral frontier.

Four posts of the Fourth cavalry division before Vitry-le-Français. The abandonment of Châlons becomes known to the King. The forward march is arrested.

25. Vitry summoned to surrender. In half an hour the commandant capitulates, and the city is occupied. The stores of arms and munitions are great: 5,000 guns, 3,000 side arms, and 17 cannon. This capture is of importance, as it secures a passage over the Marne, and covers the bridge of the Nancy-Bar-le-Duc railroad; ten miles east of the place the railroad branches off to Châlons. Toul, which still blocks the road west of Vitry, is surrounded by a brigade of the Second Bavarian corps.

The cavalry division of Duke William of Mecklenburg notices a column of 1,500 men hastily retreating from Verdun toward Châlons. A reconnaissance made their military uniforms and organization clear. A few shells were thrown among them, and as they made no halt, a determined charge of the Fifteenth Uhlan regiment was made to scatter them. The Mobile Guards formed square, and received the cavalry with a spirited fire, but immediately threw their guns away or fired them in the ground. Seventeen officers and 850 men were taken, with a loss of four Uhlan. A letter of August 30 from the headquarters of the Third army gives plaintive description of this affair. Young men, sixteen to nineteen years of age, from middle and southern France, had entered the Garde Mobile, and were placed in camp at Châlons, where almost their sole duty was to work at the intrenchments. In two or three weeks they were called to drill for only a few hours, and had no knowledge either of their weapons or of the usages of war. Unfortunately, their first experience was in making retreat from Vitry, when they encountered Uhlan and dragoons of the Fourth division. It was not their intention to resist the oncoming Germans, but, not knowing how to make this apparent, they were ridden down like sheep, and numbers of them wounded. These details appear to have been gathered from the wounded, who were left in Ste. Menchou, and found there by the main body.

The First army under Von Steinmetz leaves Metz, and moves westward by way of Verdun. MacMahon, the Emperor, and the Prince Imperial in Rethel. The army of the former consists of the First, Fifth, Seventh, and Twelfth corps, and the cavalry of the Sixth corps. Traffic on the railroad from Paris to Brussels is stopped on the French side. Correspondence sent by Bazaine in Metz to Paris is captured by the Germans. General de Wimpffen, from Algeria, is named by the ministry commander of the Fifth corps, in place of De Failly, who serves as adjutant to the Emperor. Later news says the Emperor hesitates to confirm this appointment.

A new division of iron-clads, under Rear-Admiral Baron Didelot, leaves the harbor of Toulon with sealed orders. It consists of the *Magenta*, *Gloire*, *Normandie*, and *Corse*. The frigate *Orinoco* also prepares hastily for sea, under sealed orders.

26. The movements to cut off MacMahon begin. Eight and a half army corps lie in a long line, north and south. This front has to be changed for one at right angles to it, a task the difficulty of which is greatly increased by the fact that the line of march lies partly amid the forests of the Argonne. The operations are so directed as not only to prevent MacMahon from reaching Metz, but also to cut him off from returning to Paris, and thus compelling him to fight with the alternative of surrender, or of retreat to Belgium in case of defeat.

The strength of the French was estimated at 150,000 men, as Vinoy's corps had not yet come up. Headquarters of the King moved from Bar-le-Duc to Clermont in the Argonne. German cavalry at Arcus-sur-Aube. Uhlans attack the railway station at Epernay. Strong cavalry and artillery columns enter Châlons.

Another diplomatic despatch relative to flags of truce is sent from Berlin to Baron Gerolt, Minister of the North German Union at Washington. It says:

BERLIN, August 26.

The incident mentioned in the telegram of the 22d has occurred twice since. Captain Roohow, sent by General Alvensleben to Toul with a flag of truce, has been received with shots, and a trumpeter accompanying another flag of truce has been killed. You will lodge a protest with the United States Government against these repeated violations of international law, and declare that we shall henceforth be unable to send flags of truce to a nation whose soldiers have lost, in Africa, China, and Mexico, all recollection of the usages of civilized warfare.

VON THIEN.

A Berlin despatch gives the following particulars of this affair:

"On August 19 a farm-house on the field was filled

latter to come out, or send an officer in his place to inspect the preparations for the siege. Upon his return, Lieutenant von Lebzinsky reports that he was fired upon, though his flag of truce was plainly visible. The flag was pierced with bullet-holes. The attempt to obtain a truce was useless.

28. Proclamation of King William in reference to the treatment of prisoners:

The commander-in-chief brings to the knowledge of the inhabitants of the arrondissements, that every prisoner who wishes to be considered as a prisoner of war, besides [establishing] his character as a French soldier by an order issued by one of the legal authorities and directed to him personally, has to produce further proof that he has been called to the standard and entered in the lists of a military corps organized by the French government. At the same time the military rank which he occupies in the army must be made known by military and uniform insignia, which are inseparable from his dress and are visible to the naked eye at gunshot distance.

Individuals who have seized arms while setting at naught one of these conditions will not be considered as prisoners of war. They will be sentenced by a court-martial, when

MacMahon's headquarters in Sedan; the German Uhlan are said to be within ten miles of the place. The French army occupies two roads leading from La Chêne to Stenay. The German army, however, already reaches from a point a little west of Grand Pre to Stenay. The advance guard of the Twelfth corps (Saxon) is able to reach the fore-posts, marching in advance of the French. A fight ensues at Nouart, seven miles southeast of Stenay, by which the advance of the French column is stopped and cut off from the road by which it was to march. The French troops engaged belong to the Fifth corps. Two alternatives now remain to MacMahon, to give battle where he is with the prospect of a retreat to Belgium in case of defeat, or to move to the right bank of the Meuse and rest on Sedan. The latter is chosen. The Prince Imperial is hastily transferred to the fortress of Avesnes. The railroad from Paris to Thionville is cut in two places by German troops. Two dismounted squadrons of hussars storm Voucq and take many prisoners, Turcos, infantry, and sappers.

30. MacMahon's army lies between the Ardennes mountains and the river Aisne. His advance having been beaten at Nouart, and his way to Metz cut off, there was danger that he would retreat into Belgium if not at once attacked. His army does indeed begin to cross the Meuse, though with the intention of retreating by Sedan and Mezières. The German leaders decide to attack it again in the country between the Ardennes and the Meuse. According to the orders given the Third army, the First Bavarian corps, which on the 27th had been advanced past Vouziers, on the road to Stenay, as far as Bar and Buzancy, was to go via Sommanthe toward Beaumont. The Second Bavarian corps followed behind the First. The Fifth Prussian corps moved from Bregenay and Authe toward Pierremont and Oches, and formed therefore the left wing of the Third army. The Würtemberg division directed itself from Boult-aux-Bois, via Châtillon, against La Chêne. The Second Prussian corps moved on the left of the Würtembergers, via Vouziers and Quatre Champs; and a side column of this corps occupied Voucq on the Aisne. The Sixth corps was to extend itself from Vouziers southwesterly or towards Châlons. The Fifth cavalry division marched toward Tourteron, the Fourth toward Châtillon, the Sixth toward Semuy, with advance troops toward Bouvelmont, cutting the road to Mezières. Headquarters of the Crown Prince were moved at half-past eight from Cernuc, via Grand Pre (where the King's quarters were), toward Bregenay, before which place three regiments and some artillery lay in two rows about half a mile long. Precisely at noon came the first shot from the hills before Oches, where some French artillery had posted itself, and was directed against the German artillery back of Buzancy, nearly 5,000 paces distant. There was, however, no attempt to make a stand, and the position was deserted so soon as German cavalry approached. The artillery retreated, following the chain of hills on which it lay, back to Stonne, its highest point. Although the ground here was very favorable, the retreat was soon continued toward Beaumont, where the French centre had been driven in, after a sharp fight. The battle here was opened about midday by the Fourth corps, which, making a sudden attack upon Beaumont, swept so suddenly upon the French that a camp from which not an article had been removed fell into their hands. This corps was supported on the left by the First Bavarian corps, placed in the Petit-Dieulet wood, where, being attacked on its left flank, a return attack was made, and the enemy thrown back on La Besace. On the right of the Fourth was the Twelfth corps, operating against Létanne. Beaumont having been brilliantly seized, the Fourth and Twelfth corps of the Fourth army moved against the Givodeau wood and Villemonty, fighting at every step, and steadily extending its left wing, in order to occupy the hills which enclose Mouzon. From six to eight o'clock tremendous artillery and mitrailleuse battle was kept up here, to which night alone put an end. The Fourth corps then occupied the place. As the bridge here was the line of retreat for a great part of the French army, its crowded columns suffered terribly in crossing. Large quantities of baggage and material were also abandoned. Meanwhile, the western wing of the French army, formerly the right, now the left wing, crosses the river at Bazeilles. Part of the First Bavarian corps having advanced in a north-easterly direction toward Yoncq, driving back on its way a force that had been withdrawn without a fight from a strong position at Stonne, attacks them late in the day, and in its turn wins guns and prisoners, and inflicts severe loss on the retreating columns. The German army bivouacked on the line Raucourt-Villemonty. The advantages gained during this day were, the winning of so much ground that the passes of the Ardennes remained entirely in German hands, and an approach to the frontier so close that the ground between it and the Meuse could be occupied as a base of operations. In addition, the number of guns and prisoners taken was enormous, amounting to more than thirty guns and 5,000 prisoners. The French appeared to have withdrawn toward Sedan, the main body having crossed the Meuse at Mouzon, under cover of heavy artillery fire, from the high right bank of the river. Mouzon is six miles north of Beaumont, and ten miles southeast of Sedan.

30. The King telegraphs on the 31st:

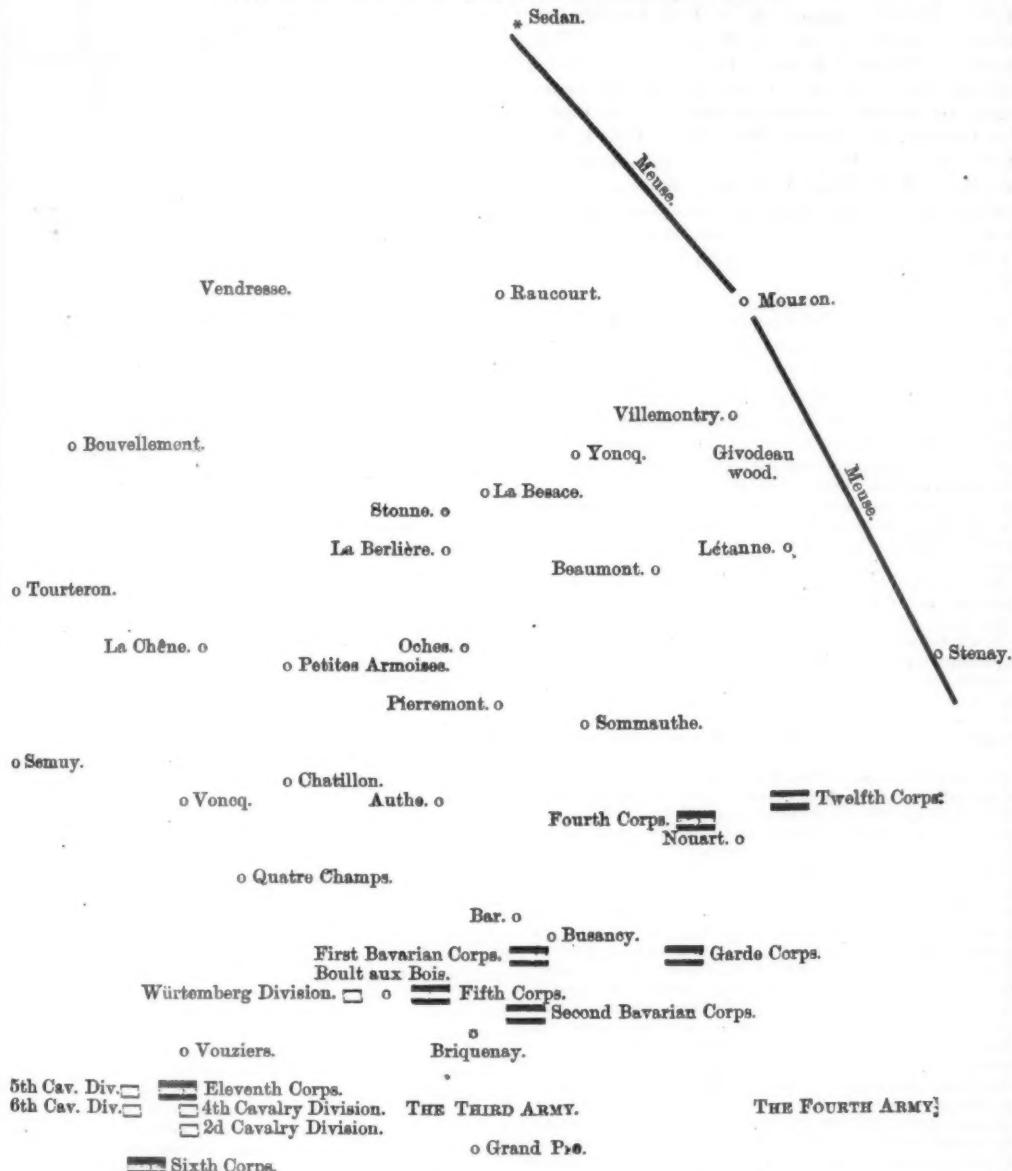
We had yesterday a victorious action by the Fourth, Twelfth (Saxon), and First Bavarian corps. MacMahon beaten and pushed back from Beaumont over the Meuse to Mouzon. Twelve guns, some thousands of prisoners, and a great deal of material in our hands. Losses moderate. I return immediately to the battle-field in order to follow up the fruits of the victory. May God graciously help us further as thus far.

WILLIAM.

This despatch shows that the Fourth corps under the Crown Prince of Saxony, which was moving between the Crown Prince and MacMahon had been reinforced from the Third army.

31. The events of this campaign within a campaign, up to to-day are as follows: MacMahon left Reims on the 24th of August, carrying the main part of

#### SCENE OF THE MARCH TO INTERCEPT MACMAHON.



with French wounded. Our surgeons were so busy they could not immediately attend to them, and Colonel Verdy, with a flag of truce, went to the enemy's lines to request the French to send surgeons to the sufferers. As he approached, waving the flag, he was fired upon as before reported, and his mission of humanity was defeated. A similar case occurred at Marsal, where the besieged fired on a flag which brought a summons to surrender."

The French Minister of the Interior announces to the Corps Legislatif that the Crown Prince's army, which appeared to have stopped, resumed its march on Paris the day before.

27. By order of General Trochu all houses which are in the way of the defences of Paris are to be destroyed. German troops before Reims. Longwy summoned to surrender; refused. MacMahon and the Emperor are between Rethel and Mezières. Victory of Third Saxon Cavalry, one squadron of Uhlans, and a battery of artillery, over six squadrons of the French Twelfth Chasseurs near Buzancy. The French commander wounded and captured. This regiment belonged to De Failly's corps, and this is the first blow struck in the new theatre of war.

The aqueduct carrying drinking water to Metz cut at Gorze. The health of the German troops good in spite of rumors to the contrary. The Bishop of Strasbourg confers with Lieutenant-Colonel von Lebzinsky, chief of the Baden staff. He remonstrates against the bombardment as contrary to the rules of war, and, this being denied, he asks permission to send the people out; this denied, he asks for twenty-four hours' truce. To this the German officer agrees, provided the commandant of the city wishes to discuss a capitulation; he also invites the

they have not made themselves guilty of an act which carries a stronger punishment with it, to ten years imprisonment, with labor, and will be detained in Germany until this sentence has been fulfilled.

It is announced in the Corps Legislatif that the Germans were marching from Châlons toward Suippes, fifteen miles N. E. of Châlons, in the department of the Aube, spreading out and marching on Sompuis, ten miles southwest of Vitry; 25,000 men passed Joinville and went toward Vassy, ten miles northwest of Joinville, and Montierender, ten miles west of Vassy. Other bodies were moving against Rethel and Vouziers, twelve miles southeast from Rethel. These troops came from the direction of Châlons and were marching northeast.

29. A law is published in Paris by which the battalions of the National Guard are incorporated with the active army; and those citizens who take up arms for the time being and wear the insignia of the National Guard shall be considered as forming part of that organization. The question is whether the Germans will consider men in blouses, with a cross or other insignia on their dress, as having fulfilled the clear conditions of the King's proclamation yesterday. Senators Bihié and Mellinet, and Deputies Daru, Dupuy de L'Orme, de Talhuet and Thiers are added to the Committee of Defence. General Trochu orders all people of the unsafe classes and all persons who cannot support themselves to be sent out of Paris, and all Germans to leave the department of the Seine.

March of the Germans on Rethel and Vouziers continued. Bummers (*Plänker*, a favorite term with the Germans in this war) in the neighborhood of both places; 20,000 men reported in Paris to have passed Châlons, going toward Epernay.

his army through Vouziers, 20,000 men at most having been sent by railroad to Montmedy. This movement appears to have become known, to the King on the 25th, and on the afternoon of the 26th his headquarters were suddenly removed from Bar-le-Duc fifteen miles northward to Clermont, the orders for changing the direction of the march having already been issued. The procession of the Third army toward Paris was stopped, and it was ordered to move northward for co-operation with the Fourth army. The course of both armies was by the right flank, and was accomplished with great rapidity. On the next day, the 27th, the Saxon cavalry had a successful encounter at Buzancy. The first blow struck by the infantry was on the 29th, at Nouart, and on the 30th the marching was so far completed that the two armies occupied a line about eighteen miles long, the Fourth in the right, the Third in the left wing. An attack was now possible, and this was made at Beaumont so brilliantly that De Failli's corps, which composed the principal French force engaged, was surprised and overthrown. Although the chief part of MacMahon's army remained untouched, it was held fast by this defeat, and the 31st of August is occupied by his enemies in closing around it.

## THE ARMY.

By direction of the President, the headquarters Department of Texas are transferred from Austin to San Antonio, Texas.

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, General Orders Nos. 41 and 50, current series, from headquarters Department of Dakota, are so amended as to read "Fort Pembina," instead of "Fort George H. Thomas." The post will accordingly hereafter be known and designated as Fort Pembina.

The telegraphic instructions of September 28, from headquarters Department of the East, to the commanding officer post of Raleigh, N. C., directing him to order Batteries G, First Artillery, K, Second Artillery, and A and F, Fourth Artillery, from Raleigh to Fort Monroe, Va., Battery M, Fourth Artillery, from Raleigh to Fort Washington, Md., and Battery D, Fourth Artillery, from Yanceyville, N. C., to Fort McHenry, Md., are confirmed.

In accordance with instructions from the Adjutant-General's office, dated February 5, 1870, a detachment, to consist of one hundred white mounted general service recruits, will be sent without delay from the Fort Leavenworth recruiting depot to Fort Riley, Kansas, for assignment to the light batteries now serving at that post. They will be assigned to the batteries as follows: Thirty to Battery K, First Artillery; twenty-five to Battery A, Second Artillery; twenty to Battery C, Third Artillery; twenty-five to Battery B, Fourth Artillery.

**GENERAL Orders No. 112, War Department, Adjutant-General's office, Washington, September 26, 1870,** direct that all kinds of public transportation, such as mules, harness, wagons, carts, ambulances, and spring wagons, now in possession of company commanders, will be immediately transferred to the post quartermasters at or nearest the stations of the companies; the property to remain in charge of and be accounted for by the quartermasters; and hereafter post commanders will cause cavalry and light artillery companies, when at their posts, to be provided daily with proper facilities for policing stables, hauling forage, etc. When mounted companies or detachments are sent on scouts, or other detached duty requiring transportation, it will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department the same as to other troops.

**IN General Orders No. 113, War Department, Adjutant-General's office, Washington, September 28, 1870,** the Secretary of War calls the attention of division and department commanders to the necessity of confining the expenses attending tours of inspection to the smallest limit consistent with the efficient performance of that important duty. Regular inspecting officers should only be sent on tours when some absolute good result can reasonably be expected from their reports. The commanders themselves can generally learn all that is requisite about their commands, especially after one inspection, without themselves visiting the several different posts; and when they deem fit for the real interest of the service personally to inspect any portion of their commands, they will hereafter give orders to no more than one staff officer to accompany them.

**COMPANY B, Third Infantry, Captain V. K. Hart,** was ordered September 28 from Camp Supply, I. T., to Fort Larned, Kansas, and take post there. Upon his arrival at the latter post Captain Hart will assume command thereof. Company K, Third Infantry, Captain D. Parker commanding, was ordered from Fort Larned, Kansas, to Fort Leavenworth, and take post there. Upon the arrival of Company K, Third Infantry, at Fort

Leavenworth, Kansas, Company F, Fifth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Harker, and take post there. Two companies of the Sixth Infantry, to be designated by the senior officer of that regiment present at Fort Sill, I. T., will proceed from that post to Camp Supply, I. T., and take post there, and the remaining two companies of that regiment at Fort Sill will proceed to Fort Gibson, C. N., and take post there. One company of the Tenth Cavalry, to be designated by the commanding officer at Camp Supply, I. T., will proceed from that post to Fort Sill, I. T., and take post there.

FOR winter quarters the companies of the Seventh Cavalry will take post as follows: Company A, at Fort Scott, Kansas; Company B, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Company C, at Fort Harker, Kansas; Company D, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Company E, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Company F, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Company G, at Fort Lyon, C. T.; Company H, at Fort Hays, Kansas; Company I, at Fort Harker, Kansas; Company K, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Company L, at Fort Wallace, Kansas; Company M, at Fort Hays, Kansas. The field officers of that regiment named herein will take post for the coming winter as follows: Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Custer, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Major J. G. Tilford, Fort Harker, Kansas; Major Lewis Merrill, Fort Scott, Kansas; Major M. A. Reno, Fort Hays, Kansas. Orders will be issued hereafter from the headquarters Department of the Missouri designating the time and manner for the movements necessary to carry the above into effect.

IN order that the exact relations between officers commanding troops and the agents of the Indians on reservations in the department may be clearly understood, the following rules are published by General Pope, commanding Department of the Missouri, and will be carefully observed by all officers on duty in his department:

1. Indian reservations and the Indians upon them are wholly under the jurisdiction of the agents in charge, who are alone responsible for the conduct of the Indians, and for the protection of the rights of person and property both of Indians and of white men on Indian reservations.

The military forces on or near such Indian reservations are placed there solely to assist the Indian agents to preserve good order on the reservations.

2. Under no circumstances except specific orders from department headquarters or higher authority will any commander of troops assume jurisdiction or exercise control over reservation Indians or their agents, nor originate nor execute any act of their own volition in regard to affairs on such reservations. Whenever the services of troops are needed, it will be necessary for the Indian agent so to state in writing to the nearest commander of troops, setting forth the reasons why troops are needed, and the specific object to be accomplished. Upon the receipt of such written statement the military commander will furnish the required military force, always, if possible, to be commanded by a commissioned officer, who will be instructed to report with his detachment to the Indian agent and to act under his orders. No commander of a detachment will of his own motion take any action whatever in relation to affairs in Indian reservations even under the orders of an Indian agent, unless the agent himself or some properly authorized subordinate is present with him, and gives the necessary orders.

3. From the foregoing rules it will be clearly understood that Indian agents must in all cases accompany the troops whose aid they apply for, and point out to the commander of such troops the acts to be done and the persons to be interfered with. Troops cannot be used to expel unauthorized traders or intruders upon Indian reservations, or to seize the goods or other property of such persons, except as a posse to act under the orders and in the presence of some proper officer or agent of the Indian Department.

4. By closely observing the foregoing rules the necessary military aid can always be had, and no occasion can arise for controversy or misunderstanding between the Indian Department and the military authorities.

### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

*Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending October 3, 1870.*

Tuesday, September 27.

THE telegraphic order of the 26th instant, from this office, authorizing Second Lieutenant Lovell H. Jerome, Second Cavalry, to draw pay in advance for the month of September, before starting to join his regiment, is hereby confirmed.

So much of Special Orders No. 211, paragraph 3, from this office, August 19, 1870, as directs Second Lieutenant Henry C. Johnson, Twenty-third Infantry, to report by letter to Brigadier-General Irvin McDowell, president of the retiring board convened at New York city, is hereby revoked, and he will report instead by letter to Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, president of the retiring board at San Francisco, California.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant William H. French, Jr., unassigned, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect October 15, 1870, or as soon thereafter as he may be relieved from duty as Indian agent, when he will repair to his home. Under this order Lieutenant French, when relieved, will be allowed the ten cents per mile provided by section 24 of the aforesaid act.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander, Second Lieutenant Orlando L. Wieting, Third Cavalry, is hereby transferred from Company K to Company D of that regiment, and will join his proper station without delay.

Second Lieutenant James H. Jones, Fourth Cavalry, having been appointed aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General McDowell, commanding Department of the East, will report in person accordingly.

The pay of Captain George O. McMullin, Third Cavalry, will be stopped until he has settled his accounts with the Subsistence Department and accounted for the money due from him to the United States, evidence of which will be a certificate to that effect from the Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Permission to delay rejoicing his company until October 2, 1870, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant R. H. Patterson, First Artillery.

First Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, having completed the duties assigned him in Special Orders No. 130, August 13, 1870, from headquarters Department of California, will proceed to rejoin his proper station upon expiration of the delay granted him by Special Orders No. 242, of September 12, 1870, from this

office. Permission to delay joining his command for fifteen days after the expiration of the extension of leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 69, August 23, 1870, from headquarters Military Division of the South, is hereby granted First Lieutenant H. H. Crews, Nineteenth Infantry.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's office on Wednesday, the 28th ult.]

Thursday, September 29.

Captain William Myers, assistant quartermaster, will proceed without delay, taking with him his clerk, Mr. James McKenna, to St. Louis, Missouri, on public business. As soon as his services can be dispensed with, Captain Myers will return to his proper station.

The sum of \$122 95 will be stopped from the pay of Major Lyman Bissell, Eleventh Infantry, for the payment of bills contracted in the month of June, 1870, under his orders as commanding officer post of Jefferson, Texas, by Assistant Surgeon Carlos Carvallo, post surgeon, for the purchase of medical supplies, in excess of the amount required, for a detachment of troops then about to start from that post for Fort Concho, Texas. The amount thus stopped will be turned over to the Medical Department.

Leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is hereby granted Colonel P. R. De Trobriand, Thirteenth Infantry.

First Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, is hereby authorized to draw mileage for a journey performed on official business from Washington, D. C., via New York city, to Boston, Massachusetts, and return.

Captain S. P. Lee, unassigned, having been relieved from attendance on the retiring board in session at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, before which he was ordered to appear for examination, will repair to his home and await the result of the action of the board in his case.

First Lieutenant Charles G. Penny, unassigned, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will proceed to his home and await orders.

Friday, September 30.

Permission to delay joining his station after the expiration of the extension of leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 138, June 15, 1870, from this office, is hereby granted First Lieutenant S. L. Woodward, Tenth Cavalry, until his services can be dispensed with by the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas, before which he has been summoned to appear on the 14th day of November, 1870, as a witness. He will report date of his departure to join his regiment by letter to this office.

Three-fourths of the monthly pay of Second Lieutenant James Calhoun, Twenty-first Infantry, will be stopped until the money value of 159,052 pounds of hay found by a board of survey convened by Post Orders No. 17, March 10, 1870, from headquarters Camp Grant, A. T., to be deficient in a quantity of hay transferred February 1, 1870, by Lieutenant Calhoun to First Lieutenant Moses Harris, First Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster at Camp Grant, A. T., and for which deficiency Lieutenant Calhoun is responsible, is made good at the contract price of twenty-five dollars, gold coin, per ton. The amount thus stopped will be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, Captain Charles J. Allen, Corps of Engineers, is hereby relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Colonel J. N. Macomb, Corps of Engineers, and will report without delay to Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Reynolds, Corps of Engineers, at St. Louis, Missouri, for duty.

First Lieutenant William W. Mitchell, unassigned, is hereby relieved from duty as Indian agent, and will repair to his home.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Richard H. Savage, Corps of Engineers, is hereby relieved from the duty for which he was detailed by Special Orders No. 128, September 13, 1870, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, and will return to duty without delay with Company D, Battalion of Engineers, at Yerba Buena Island, California, from which he will not be detached without authority from this department.

The following-named unassigned officers are hereby relieved from duty as Indian agents, and will proceed to their homes and await orders: First Lieutenant George Atcheson, First Lieutenant J. M. Kelly.

Saturday, October 1.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant Joseph C. McBride, unassigned, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The order by letter of May 25, 1869, from this office to the Paymaster-General, directing that the pay of Cap-

tain Henry Inman, assistant quartermaster, be stopped until further orders from this office, is hereby rescinded, to take effect this date.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Franklin E. Town, Sixteenth Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect September 19, 1870.

At their own requests, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, the following-named officers are by direction of the President hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States. They are entitled to travelling allowances: Captain William H. Sterling, First Infantry; First Lieutenant Samuel B. McIntire, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant James S. Dudley, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant William McK. Owen, Twenty-first Infantry.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant John S. Allanson, Twentieth Infantry, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect November 1, 1870. He is entitled to travelling allowances.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, Captain John H. Knight, unassigned, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect October 1, 1870, or as soon thereafter as he may be relieved from duty as Indian agent, when he will proceed to his home. Under this order Captain Knight, when relieved, will be allowed the ten cents per mile provided by section 24 of the aforesaid act.

First Lieutenant Henry Marcotte, Seventeenth Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters from June 20 to July 1, 1870, inclusive, while in attendance before the Hustings Court, Richmond, Virginia, as a witness in the case of Private John Gerhisier, Company H, Seventeenth Infantry.

Permission to await reply to his application for transfer is hereby granted Second Lieutenant C. W. Larned, Third Cavalry.

## ARMY PERSONAL.

FIRST Lieutenant E. C. Gaskill, U. S. Army, unattached, has been relieved from duty as a member of the General Court-martial convened at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

THE leave of absence for seven days granted Second Lieutenant Loyall Farragut, Fifth Artillery, in Post Orders No. 130, current series, headquarters Fort Preble, Me., was extended five days October 1.

THE leave of absence for seven days granted Captain Eranek E. Taylor, First Artillery, in Post Orders No. 101, current series, headquarters Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, was extended October 3 ten days.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted Captain James P. Brown, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, September 29, and leave of absence for thirty days to Captain Henry C. Hassbrook, Fourth Artillery.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army through headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of ninety days, was granted Captain James W. Powell, Jr., Sixth Infantry, September 30.

CAPTAIN S. T. Norvell, U. S. Army, has been assigned to duty as acting assistant quartermaster at headquarters Department of Dakota. In addition, he will perform the duties of disbursing quartermaster, under the direction of the chief quartermaster of the department.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic for an extension of thirty days, was granted Assistant Surgeon W. E. Whitehead, U. S. Army, September 29. The leave to take effect so soon as he is relieved from duty at Fort Wood, N. Y. H.

SECOND Lieutenant John B. Rodman, Twentieth Infantry, is announced as aide-de-camp to the major-general commanding the Department of Dakota; and Surgeon John Campbell, medical staff, U. S. Army, is announced as acting medical director of the department, during the temporary absence of the medical director, accompanying the department commander on a tour of inspection to Fort Pembina, D. T.

FIRST Lieutenant Henry C. Dodge, Second Artillery, First Lieutenant Constantine Chase, Third Artillery, and Second Lieutenant Christopher C. Wolcott, Third Artillery, have been relieved from duty as members of general court-martial; and First Lieutenant John McGilvray, Second Artillery, First Lieutenant E. Van A. Andruss, First Artillery, and Second Lieutenant Isaac T. Webster, First Artillery, detailed as members.

PARAGRAPH 1, Special Orders No. 193, current series, from headquarters Department of the East, granted a leave of absence to Assistant Surgeon W. E. Whitehead, U. S. Army, is temporarily suspended. He will repair at once to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and reported to the commanding officer for duty. Surgeon C. C. Gray, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., and will proceed at once to Fort Wood, N. Y. H., and report to the commanding officer for duty as post surgeon.

DURING the temporary absence of Captain J. H. Gilman, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Army, chief commissary of subsistence of the Department of Dakota, accompanying the commanding general of the department on an inspection of the post of Fort Pembina, D. T., Major A. Baird, Inspector-General's Department, U. S. Army, will perform the ordinary office duties of chief commissary of subsistence of the department; and during the temporary absence of Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Holabird, deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. Army, chief quartermaster of the department, First Lieutenant Thomas Latchford, regimental quartermaster, Twentieth Infantry, will perform the duties of post quartermaster.

MAJOR and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Dana, paymaster U. S. Army, whose death at San Francisco is reported, was the son of a well-known Boston merchant

who died some years since, and the brother of Mr. W. P. W. Dana, a New York artist of reputation. Major Dana entered the Army as captain of the Seventeenth Infantry, his commission dating from the 5th of August, 1861. He was transferred to the Twenty-sixth Infantry September 21, 1866, and subsequently to the Pay Department of the Army. He was a young man of fine presence, of genial manners, and had a large circle of friends, both in the Army and out of it, who will hear with sorrow of his early death. Major Dana lost his wife some time ago, we believe, one or two children.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending October 4, 1870: First Lieutenant Samuel M. Mills, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant James Pratt, Jr., U. S. Army; Colonel A. T. Lee, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant H. L. Reiley, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant Benjamin H. Randolph, Third Artillery; Captain J. F. Grimes, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant M. O'Brien; Captain Albert Barnet, Seventh Cavalry; Major G. A. Williams, Twentieth Infantry; Major W. E. Merrill, Corps of Engineers; Captain E. Gittings, Eighth Cavalry; Captain S. C. Williamson, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Charles Booth, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant D. S. Denison, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant Andrew C. Bayne, Sixth Infantry; Surgeon J. J. Milhau, U. S. Army.

THE New York Star pays the following handsome compliment to General Wesley Merritt:

Major-General Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth Cavalry, passed through New York yesterday, en route for his station at St. Louis. General Merritt made a most enviable reputation as a successful soldier in the "late unpleasantness." As commanding officer of the First Cavalry Division, he was the favorite of General Sheridan, who in the last four months of the war gave him command of the cavalry corps, which then commenced the James river raid, returning by way of Deep Bottom to the lines at City Point, whence it moved out to inaugurate and take the most prominent part in the final campaign. Merritt is quite a young man, and entered the service from West Point as brevet second lieutenant in 1860; was made first lieutenant in 1861, captain in 1862, promoted for gallantry to brigadier-general early in 1863, breveted major-general for distinguished gallantry at Cedar Creek; and finally made full major-general for gallant and meritorious service at Five Forks. He is about thirty-three years old and looks about twenty-five. Merritt's aversion to having newspaper correspondents around his headquarters made him less conspicuous outside the Army than several cavalry officers who were his inferiors in executive talent and calm, cool courage under fire and in great emergencies.

## CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company B, First Infantry, from Fort Gratiot, Mich., to Madison Barracks, N. Y., September 26. Ordered.

Companies F and K, Second Infantry, arrived at Mount Vernon, Ala., from Mobile Ala., September 22.

No change in headquarters or companies of cavalry or artillery reported since September 28.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE United States steamer *Kearsarge*, which arrived at San Francisco on the 29th of September, after a cruise in the South Sea Islands, has been put out of commission.

PAYMASTER Horatio L. Wait, U. S. Navy, resigned his commission in the Navy July 18, 1870, and the resignation was accepted July 29, 1870. Mr. Wait's future location will be Chicago, where he enters upon the practice of the law, as a member of the firm of Barker & Wait.

THE naval corps of officers appointed by the Department for the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua surveying expedition, is now organized, and will sail for Tehuantepec about the 10th of October. The vessels composing this squadron, the officers of which are to do the hydrographic work on the Atlantic side, are the *Kansas*, Lieutenant-Commander Farquhar commanding, and the *Mayflower*, Lieutenant Randall commanding. Captain R. W. Shufeldt is in command of the expedition, and will go out in the *Kansas*.

THE U. S. steamer *Saranae*, flag-ship of the Pacific fleet, arrived at the San Francisco Navy-yard Sept. 26, after an absence of six months, during which time she has been cruising down the coast as far south as Talcahuano, Chili, touching at the following ports: Magdalena Bay, Mazatlan, San Blas, Acapulco, Realjo, Panama, Tumbez, Callao, and Valparaiso. Since her return to San Francisco, the flag of Admiral Turner has been replaced by Admiral Winslow's. During the cruise and since her return to San Francisco, several of her officers have been detached, and one, Robert L. Webb, second assistant engineer, died.

THE United States frigate *Guerriere*, Captain Thomas H. Stevens, arrived at New York on Monday afternoon. She went ashore on a sand hummock on Wednesday noon of last week, and did not succeed in getting off until the following day at half-past one o'clock, having hung over one tide. All her provisions, shot, shell, powder, and spare chain cables were hoisted out and placed in schooners, and her boats were all put in the water, before the ship was sufficiently lightened to move, which she did under canvas, steam, and the heaving on a heavy anchor placed favorably in deep water. When she had floated off she was taken around to Nantucket bay, and the schooners were brought alongside and work immediately begun in hoisting aboard and re-stowing properly all the supplies and munitions. This continued all night. The boats were then run up, and the ship up anchor and again turned her bow towards New York. She had a fine,

strong breeze, with considerable sea, and ran from Nantucket to Sandy Hook in twenty-two hours, crossing the bar on Saturday afternoon, and coming to anchor off the Battery. In a day or two the *Guerriere* will be placed in the dry dock of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, when her bottom will be examined and such repairs made as may be deemed necessary. When the *Guerriere* steamed in sight of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, Captain Guest, lying off the Battery, that ship ran up the signal "Congratulations," which was answered by the *Guerriere* displaying the signal "Thanks," and as she passed the *Brooklyn*, the latter ship "cheered ship," all hands going aloft. The compliment was heartily returned by the officers and crew of the *Guerriere*. As soon as the news of the accident to the *Guerriere* was received at Boston, Lieutenant-Commander Kautz was detailed to repair as soon as possible to the scene, with two of the most powerful tugs in the port. The underwriters' boat, the *Charles Pearson*, and the *L. A. Bellona* were engaged, and left at one o'clock in the afternoon, Lieutenant-Commander Kautz going down on the *Pearson*. A third tug was despatched later. She went ashore at about noon Wednesday, with a coast pilot aboard, and the weather fair and sufficiently clear to make all the buoys visible. As soon as the frigate was discovered in her perilous position, a number of small sailing vessels went off to her, and subsequently proved quite useful. Great Point Rip extends from the east end of Nantucket about three miles, and when the wind was easterly a heavy swell breaks over it. Fortunately the wind was quite light, but there was a heavy ground swell, which had been caused by an easterly breeze the day before.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Rear-Admiral Wm. Radford, as member of the Examining Board at Washington on the 1st of October.

Lieutenant-Commander A. H. Wright, Master Edward D. Tausig, Passed Assistant Surgeon E. C. Ver Meulen, and Passed Assistant Paymaster George H. Griffing, to the *Narragansett* on the 10th of October.

SEPTEMBER 29.—Lieutenant R. D. Hitchcock, and Assistant Surgeon Homer L. Law, to the North Atlantic Fleet.

First Assistant Engineer James H. Chasmer, and Second Assistant Engineer Wm. E. Sibley, to iron-clad duty at Key West, Fla.

Second Assistant Engineer Francis C. Burchard to the *Congress*.

Sailmaker Nicholas Lynch, to the receiving ship *Vermont*.

OCTOBER 1.—First Assistant Engineer Charles H. Greenleaf, to the *Congress*, at Key West, Fla.

Second Assistant Engineer Jacob L. Bright, to examination for promotion.

OCTOBER 4.—Master Robert T. Jasper, to the *Tehuantepec* and *Nicaragua Surveying Expedition*.

Master Fremont M. Hendrix, to examination for promotion.

Second Assistant Engineer Carlton A. Uber, to duty as member of the Board of Examiners at Washington, D. C.

#### DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Rear-Admiral L. M. Powell, as member of the Examining Board on the 30th inst., and waiting orders.

Rear-Admiral H. K. Huff, as member of the Examining Board on the 1st of November, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commanders P. F. Harrington and David C. Woodward, Surgeon John S. Kitchen, Assistant Surgeon H. L. Law, and First Assistant Engineer A. H. Able, from the *California*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander J. K. P. Ragsdale, Lieutenant Isaac I. Yates, Master J. W. Miller, Midshipmen George A. Calhoun, M. F. Wright, Edward M. Hughes, H. C. Nye, W. P. Ray, and John D. Keefer, Boatswain H. Dickinson, Acting Gunner John G. Foster, Carpenter Wm. D. Toy, and Sailmaker A. W. Cassell, from the *California*, and ordered to the *Narragansett*.

Lieutenant-Commander George Dewey, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Narragansett* on the 10th of October.

Lieutenant-Commander George P. Ryan, from the *California*, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles S. Cotton, from the *California*, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Midshipmen Thomas C. Spencer, George F. W. Holman, Wm. P. Conway, and Charles E. Vreeland, from the *California* and ordered to the *Congress*.

Paymaster J. A. Smith, from the *California* on her arrival at Boston, and waiting orders.

Chief Engineer Thomas A. Shock, from the *California* on her arrival at Boston, and wait order.

First Assistant Engineer James Sheridan, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Narragansett* on the 10th of October.

SEPTEMBER 29.—Captain Wm. N. Jeffers, as a member of the Examining Board, and ordered to special duty at the Department.

Lieutenant-Commander F. J. Naile, from signal duty, and granted sick leave.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Brie, from the receiving ship at Philadelphia, and ordered to iron-clad duty at Key West, Fla.

First Assistant Engineer Walter D. Smith, from the *Congress*, and ordered to iron-clad duty at Key West, Fla.

OCTOBER 4.—Chief Engineer Wm. W. Duncan, from duty as a member of the Board of Examiners at Washington, D. C., and wait orders.

#### ORDERS REVOKED.

SEPTEMBER 29.—The orders detaching Lieutenant Horace Elmer, from the *Terror*.

OCTOBER 1.—The orders of Second Assistant F. C. Burchard to the *Congress*, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

#### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending October 1, 1870:

George Clark, landsman, September 22, Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C.

#### CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps, since last memoranda, viz.:

First Lieutenant James M. T. Young, U. S. Marine Corps.—On September 19, 1870, detached from signal duty at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Annapolis, Md., station for duty.

Major Thomas J. Field, U. S. Marine Corps.—On September 19, 1870, granted thirty days' leave of absence from 28th inst.

Captain Henry H. Bartlett, U. S. Marine Corps.—On September 22, 1870, detached from U. S. receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to report to Captain R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. Navy, commanding expedition for the Tehuantepec Survey, Washington, D. C., for special duty connected with said expedition.

Captain Joseph T. Baker, U. S. Marine Corps.—On September 24, 1870, ordered to the Brooklyn, N. Y., station by the 1st prox. for duty at that station.

Captain Geo. P. Houston, U. S. Marine Corps.—On September 24, 1870, as much of orders, dated Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., July 25, 1870, as directed him to report at expiration of present leave of absence at the Brooklyn, N. Y., station for duty, revoked, and ordered to the U. S. receiving ship *Vermont*, Brooklyn, N. Y., vice Captain H. A. Bartlett, detached.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should invariably be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

## THE CAUSES OF DESERTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your issue of August 27 is a communication on the old, old subject "desertion." It is a subject that has exercised the minds of some of our oldest and most experienced officers, and a subject to which both Generals Grant and Sherman have more than once called attention. It is useless to attempt to fix the desertions from our Army as the result of any one cause. The causes are manifold, and the number of desertions is in proportion to the section of country in which the troops are stationed, and the facility with which men can find employment at extra high rates of wages. But one thing is certain—in fact, it may be set down as an axiom—that where soldiers are used almost exclusively as laborers, without rest or intermission and without drill of any description to instill habits of obedience and discipline, there will you find desertion.

The majority of the men found in the ranks are from the laboring classes; numbers of them enlist to get rid of hard work; and it is no argument to say that such men will not make good soldiers. Instead of trying to make good soldiers of them, they are set to work at as hard or even harder labor than that from which they fled. Their spirit is completely broken in a short time, they become disgusted at the life of a laborer at a frontier post, and the natural consequence is, that they quit that life at the first opportunity.

Two things are the bane and curse of the American Army—making laborers of men who enlisted to be soldiers, and having long intervals between the payments of the troops; an assertion, I would venture to say, in which three-fourths of the line officers of the Army will agree with me.

VERITAS.  
TEXAS, September 12, 1870.

## GENERAL MOWER AT CORINTH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The letter in your issue of Sept. 24, entitled "Incident in the Life of General Mower," and signed "Second Iowa Battery," is such a remarkable romance that it seems to require correction.

General Mower was a brave officer, and his record was sufficiently brilliant to need no incidents not founded on fact.

General (then Colonel) Mower was with his brigade near Battery Williams during the night your correspondent describes him as a prisoner, and as making such an extraordinary escape.

It was about eight o'clock on the morning of the 4th of October (the day of the main battle) that he was taken prisoner. He rode into the enemy's line of skirmishers thinking them to be Federal troops, and on discovering his mistake and attempting to escape, was shot in the jaw and made a prisoner. About three o'clock in the afternoon a portion of our army advanced as far as the enemy's hospital, when Colonel Mower started on foot towards Corinth. He soon met the officer commanding, when an orderly was dismounted, and the colonel rode the orderly's horse back into Corinth.

Colonel Mower fought bravely on the afternoon of Oct. 3, but "in the next day's fight," where your correspondent describes him as doing "better service," "commanding a division of three brigades," etc., he took no part. He was a prisoner in the enemy's hands while the battle was being fought.

OHIO.

## THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: On the 29th of last month, six companies of the Fourteenth Infantry arrived at these barracks, commanded by Major Blunt.

Four companies camped out until the day following, when they were assembled upon the parade ground, from where, after going through a few evolutions in fine style, they took up the line of march for the U. P. R. R. depot, where they took the cars for their destination. They are, with very few exceptions, old soldiers, and look as if they had seen considerable service. In going through the evolutions of the regiment, they showed that uniformity of movement which has ever characterized the old United States "regular."

The Fourteenth is provided with an excellent band, under the superior leadership of Henry Brazier. They muster but twenty-one pieces, and while they remained here they played some very choice operatic airs, also some very fine marching music, the latter being something that this post has been unacquainted with for some time.

Eight companies of the regiment left on the day after for the following stations, viz.: Companies A and D, Fort Saunders, W. T.; Companies B and H, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; Company C, Camp Carling, near Cheyenne, W. T.; Company E, Camp Stambaugh, Atlantic City, W. T.; Companies I and K, with regimental headquarters, Fort Sedgwick, C. T. Companies F and G will be stationed at Omaha Barracks, also Surgeon De Graw.

The barracks present a very fine appearance just now, owing to the indefatigable exertions of General Palmer during the past summer. The quarters are being repaired and repainted. The grass upon the parade ground has been mown several times during the summer for the convenience of the troops in going through their drill exercises. A very fine flagstaff was raised on the 1st instant. It is quite an addition to the parade ground, is 120 feet high, and surmounted by a large gilt ball, from which every morning at sunrise our "long may it wave" is suspended. The drives about the barracks are in excellent condition; and in fact nothing has been neg-

lected to make it the most desirable drive within the environs of Omaha.

The Second Cavalry band plays in front of General Palmer's residence every evening at 6 P. M., at which time the drives are crowded with the elite of Omaha, in every style of vehicle known, from the English phaeton and American family carriage down to the plain but substantial ambulance.

General Sherman arrived here last night. He was saluted with a salvo of artillery, thirteen guns. He visited the quarters, post hospital, the commissary and quartermaster's storehouses, all the different offices and workshops, with all of which he seemed to be well pleased. He takes his departure to-morrow for the Pacific coast, visiting the principal posts along the U. P. R. R.

A detachment of recruits, numbering 200 men, left here on the 29th ult. for Fort Ellis, Montana. They are assigned to Companies F, G, H, and L, who are stationed at that post, and who need them very much.

## NEMESIS.

OMAHA BARRACKS, September 27, 1870.

## CAVALRY CLOTHING ALLOWANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Allow me through the medium of your columns to bring into notice the existing difference between the prices of cavalry and infantry clothing. While the allowance of clothing money for infantry exceeds that of cavalry, the allowance of clothing money for five years is, for infantry \$261.62, for cavalry \$258. This shows a small difference in favor of the former, and notwithstanding that their clothing costs much less, yet their allowance is more. I append a list of a few articles which will speak for themselves, plainly showing that the difference to a soldier in active service, as the cavalry on frontier posts, is considerable:

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Greatcoats.....	\$6 44	\$5 33
Trousers.....	2 62	2 10
Boots.....	2 07	1 20

Together with this, a cavalryman is obliged to have stable frocks and overalls for which the infantry have no use.

At first sight, the difference will not appear great to some persons; but if they divide the total amount allowed for clothing into five equal parts, they will at once perceive by the smallness of the yearly allowance, that a soldier must either go badly clad, or expend his monthly pay for clothing.

The cavalry are continually escorting and scouting; consequently the wear and tear of their clothing is much greater than that of the infantry, who, if they are stationed on the frontiers, have nothing more than their regular duty to perform. Again, some may argue in favor of infantry, that they have a great deal of fatiguing to do. So have the cavalry. Two thirds, if not more, of the frontier posts have been built and are now being built by cavalrymen.

I might bring a great many arguments to show why the cavalry arm of the service should be allowed at least one third more clothing money than the infantry. I feel assured that once the case is taken into consideration by any person conversant with the affairs of the army, they cannot fail to see that the amount of clothing now allowed by Congress to the cavalry is not sufficient for the men to keep themselves as neat and clean as a United States soldier should be, without expending at least one third of their monthly pay.

A CAVALRYMAN.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

## THE FAMOUS BILLIARD TABLE.

(From the West Point Scrap Book.)

To any one who may be inclined to scoff at the idea that there is anything famous, or even extraordinary in the following sketch, I will merely say that any person who knows of the severe discipline of cadet life, and the enormous penalties one has to pay for the breach of any order or regulation, will appreciate the impudence of the cadets who dared to violate orders in such an open manner.

Games of all kinds—cards, dice, billiards, etc.—being prohibited, the tactical officers were always on the lookout for any violation of the order, and exulted with Satanic glee whenever they could catch any unfortunate delinquents. During the winter of 1865 and '66, certain members of the second class conceived the brilliant idea of starting a billiard club, and accordingly wrote to "Griffiths," a well-known billiard table manufacturer in New York, and had a nice carom table made, eight feet by five, paying the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for it.

It was accordingly sent up to Garrison's Station, addressed to one of the inhabitants to lull suspicion, having the appearance of a piano nicely boxed up. About twelve o'clock on the night after its arrival at Garrison's some half a dozen cadets "hived" old Bratt's ox-sled, drew it down the hill, over the river on the ice, and brought the billiard table safely back to the barracks. Some two weeks previous we had bribed an old coal-heaver who tended the furnaces in the cellar under Company O's quarters in the barracks, not to know anything which might occur in one of the coal rooms; and accordingly had cleaned it out nicely, put up a stove (the fuel was easily had), boarded up the window, and filled it in with tan bark to deaden the sound of the balls, put in a card table, some half a dozen chairs, four kerosene oil lamps with reflectors, a supply of pictures on the walls, pipes and tobacco, a keg of cider, a barrel of crackers, and a whole cheese; all the surroundings of a first-class billiard room, excepting spirituous liquors, we being on pledge.

As I said before, the billiard table arrived safely, was taken down into the room, mounted on two carpenters' horses and levelled, and then we started in full blast. The officers in going down to the mess through the area of the barracks frequently heard the click of the balls, but could not account for it until some months after. The check which was given to Mr. Griffiths in payment

for the table very mysteriously got into the treasurer's hands at the Academy, and set them all to thinking. They found out that the cadets had a billiard table somewhere, but where they were unable to detect, so careful were the cadets in going to and from the club room. Many an unsuccessful search did the officers make for that table, even going so far as to search some houses in the vicinity of the barracks, but never dreaming that it could be secreted in the coal cellar. The ladies at the post heard of the cadets' billiard table, and teased and tormented the officers unmercifully at their inability to catch the cadets and confiscate the table.

Each cadet on joining the club paid a fee of ten dollars, and so our club increased in numbers and in wealth, though I believe it was confined to about thirty members. Many a match game of billiards did we have in the small hours of the night when we were supposed to be in our beds, dreaming of "molecules and eclipses." During the summer encampment in 1866 the table was little used; but during the fall and the first part of the winter we enjoyed its privileges to the detriment of our engineering, and we had no end of fun. As all things temporal must have an end, so our billiard table was destined to be confiscated by the harpies in blue uniform.

One night in November two or three cadets left their rooms in "undress uniform"—consisting of drawers, slippers, and dressing gowns—for the club room, and unfortunately passed through the sally-port just ahead of two officers who were returning from the mess. The officers, instead of halting the cadets at once, followed them with cautious steps, thinking they might get a clue to the detected billiard table, and "hive" them all red-handed. Slowly and silently they followed the unconscious cadets down into the basement under the sixth division, and waited in the dark at the entry, while the cadets went through the hall and gave a mysterious knock on the door at the other end. The door opened, a flood of light streamed into the passage, the click of ivory balls sounded in their ears, and sounds of many voices reached them. The door closed, and the officers were in the dark again. They held a whispered consultation as to whether they should make the descent at once, or defer it until all of the officers could get together and see the fun. They finally decided to put it off until the following night, get all the officers of the post together, and then make the descent in a body. Little did those officers think that they in their turn were followed by a solitary cadet who suspected something was up, and kept as close to their heels as he could without being seen. He had the benefit of their consultation, and as soon as they left the basement and went home, he came to the club room and electrified us all by the account of our narrow escape, and telling us also of the certainty of a descent the following night.

A meeting was called of all the members of the club the following morning, when it was concluded to make a virtue of necessity and yield in a handsome manner. So the room was put in good order, the lamps cleaned and lighted early in the evening, a good fire started in the stove, the balls spotted on the table, and a note addressed to "the tactical officers on duty at the Academy" was folded and laid on the billiard table, the door was locked, and we all withdrew in good order. The note read as follows:

"The members of the billiard club of the first class of the corps of cadets desire to present this billiard table with all of its appurtenances to the officers on duty at West Point, as a slight token of our gratitude to them for the generous courtesy displayed by them towards us in allowing us for so long a time to enjoy the privileges of the club. The table was manufactured in New York nearly a year ago, and the room furnished at our own expense. From that time to the present we have freely indulged in this amusement, and we cannot but feel most grateful to you for your generous forbearance. Hoping that you will be pleased to accept this small token of regard, we are very respectfully yours,

"By order of the committee."

We learned afterward that shortly after "taps" on that night, the officers assembled at the rooms of the officer in charge and proceeded in a body to the basement, all of them no doubt chuckling at the idea not only of confiscating the table, but also of hiving fifteen or twenty cadets and placing them all in arrest.

Several knocks on the door meeting with no response, it was burst open, and they found themselves the recipients of the very table that they had so long tried to confiscate.

One can imagine the mortification of the officers at being so completely outwitted by the cadets.

Shortly afterwards the table was presented to the wife of the commandant, and it now remains as a stationary piece of furniture in his quarters. The authorities could get no clue whatever as to who the cadets were, and the matter was dropped; but the officers for a long time were twitted by the ladies at their grand failure in "hiving" the cadets.

REVOL.

## THE COMPANY FUND.

"That monster, Custom, who all sense doth eat."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The old English squire who felt so sure of the orthodoxy of his parson that he went to sleep as soon as he commenced to preach, presents about as delicious an infatuation of confidence as military headquarters does in allowing company fund and believing it will be properly appropriated. What is company fund? Well, practically it is a humbug—in many instances a swindle. Theoretically it is a proper expenditure for the benefit of a company of all funds accumulating from the sale of surplus company rations. The Government ration is a full one, and if judiciously issued to each man it is enough, but there is no surplus. Any cavalryman, grooming, herding, and generally fatiguing out on these prairies, can get away with the full ration, and more too. So this custom of drawing about half ration of the acting commissary of subsistence, with the intention of taking cash for balance and expending same for delicacies, seldom works fairly, and is the cause of more dissatisfaction than any other Army abuse.

A great deal has been written about this matter—complaints against and arguments in favor; and the defense has generally the advantage, simply because there is a plausibility about this “delicacy purchasing for poor soldiers” that has wondrous potency. Now the fact is, Mr. Editor, that, ignoring all peculations, etc., an accumulating company fund is liable to the benefit of, it is simply living badly for three quarters of the year to get a few potatoes and onions the other quarter, and, perchance, a surfeit of beer and turkey on holidays.

Stop this company fund. We want no extras “with one fish-ball.”

SQUIBOB.

#### WHO ARE CIVILIAN APPOINTEES?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: May I ask Colonel Guy V. Henry, through your columns, how he can consistently ask officers appointed from the Army for their records, when the title of his work reads “Military Record of Civilian Appointments in the U. S. Army”?

ONE APPOINTED FROM THE ARMY.

#### THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The *Overland Monthly* of April last published a history of the presidio of San Francisco, which the San Francisco papers attribute to Major Elliott of the Engineers, now a member of the Light-house Board at Washington. We condense the following facts from Major Elliott's paper, as our space does not admit of its publication entire:

A history of the old presidio of San Francisco would form a large part of the history of California; for it was among the earliest of the Spanish establishments in this State, and its *comandantes* governed a large part of its territory. Its inception was military; its entire history is military. Three flags have waved there: namely, the flags of Spain, Mexico, and the United States.

On the 17th of June, 1776, Lieutenant Don Jose Moraga with a sergeant and sixteen soldiers in leather armor, all married and with large families (*todas casadas y con crecidas familias*), with two priests for the mission, Friars Palou and Cambon, seven colonists, besides servants, muleteers, and herdsmen for the cattle, a large train of provisions and equipments for the road, left Monterey to establish the mission and the presidio of San Francisco. The (*paquebot*) *San Carlos*, under the command of Lieutenant Don Fernando de Quiros, was to come by sea with the freight and the remainder of the detachment. On the 27th of June the land expedition arrived in the vicinity of the port, and encamped at a large pond, which is represented on the old maps as lying between the mission and Mission Bay, and was called Laguna de la Mission. Moraga and his party remained at this camp for several weeks, Fathers Palou and Cambon saying mass every day.

While the soldiers were cutting timber for the mission buildings, the officers and priests made themselves acquainted with the surrounding country, and with the Indians, whom they found gentle and peaceable, and who brought presents of shell-fish and seeds of wild plants.

Seeing that the *San Carlos* did not arrive, Moraga sent some of his men to cut timber for the presidio, near the entrance to the port; and a month having elapsed and still the *paquebot* not arriving (says Father Palou), the lieutenant left six soldiers to guard the priests in their camp near the site for the mission, and moved over with the rest of the party to the site for the presidio. The *paquebot* finally arrived on the 18th of August, having been driven by adverse winds as far south as San Diego. Captain de Quiros, of the *San Carlos*, sent his sailors on shore, and they with the soldiers commenced the construction of the buildings at the presidio and the mission. At the former were made a chapel, a storehouse, and quarters for the troops—all of wood and thatched with rushes. Then came the formal act of taking possession. Here is a translation of Father Palou's narrative of this interesting event, written at the Mission de los Dolores, and published in Mexico in 1787:

We took formal possession of the presidio on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the impression of the wounds of our Father Saint Francis, patron of the presidio and port. I said the first mass; and, after blessing the site, the elevation and adoration of the Holy Cross, and the conclusion of the service with Te Deum, the officers took formal possession in the name of our sovereign, with many discharges of cannon by sea and land, and volleys of musketry by the soldiers.

On that same 17th of September, on the other side of the continent, Lord Howe's Hessian and British troops were revelling in the city of New York.

In November, 1792, Captain Vancouver entered the harbor in his ship the *Discovery*. He was signalled from Fort San Joaquin, which the Spaniards had erected on the *cantil blanco* (white bluff), or what is now known as Fort Point. Ensign (*Alferez*) Don Hermenegildo Sal was *comandante* of the presidio and of the port. He went on board of the *Discovery*, with Padre Antonio Danti, of the mission, and proffered the hospitalities of the place; and was so warm in his expressions of friendship as to merit, says Captain Vancouver, “our highest commendation.”

After drinking the healths of their royal masters the party separated, and the next day Captain Vancouver visited the garrison at the presidio. He gives in his narrative a minute account of it and its inhabitants.

Captain Vancouver's was one of the first foreign vessels which entered the bay of San Francisco. Five years before the arrival of the *Discovery*, however, the Governor of Alta California, at Monterey, had heard from the Spanish government at Madrid, through the Viceroy of Mexico, of the probable advent of another celebrated vessel on this coast—namely, the *Columbia*, which gave its name to the Columbia river—but which did not enter the bay of San Francisco. The order of the governor to the *comandante* of the presidio of San Francisco concerning it, may be translated as follows:

#### [Confidential.]

On the arrival at the port of San Francisco of a vessel named the *Columbia*, which is said to belong to General Washington of the American States, under the command of John Kendrick, which sailed from Boston in September, 1787, with the view of discovering and examining the establishments which the Russians have on the northern coast of this peninsula, you will cause the same to be secured, together with her officers and crew; directing that discretion and care be used in performing this duty, using in the execution of the same the vessel that you have in your possession; and doing the same with every other foreign and suspicious vessel, giving me prompt notice of the same.

God preserve your life many years.

DON JOSE ARGUELLO,

SANTA BARBARA, MAY 13, 1789.

PEDRO FAGES.

In 1776, or four years after Vancouver left the harbor, the government of Mexico sent Don Pedro de Alberni to examine several places in California, with a view of founding a city, to be called Villa de Brancfort, in honor of the Viceroy, Don Miguel de Lagrua, Marquis de Brancforte. Among the other localities examined was the site of the present city of San Francisco, which Alberni pronounced one of the least desirable in the whole country for the required purpose. The villa was finally established near the mission of Santa Cruz, where only a few ruins now mark the spot; and thus was saved to Saint Francis the honor of the name of the metropolis of the Pacific.

In March, 1806, Captain Langsdorff, of the Russian navy (afterward aulec councillor of the Emperor), entered the harbor in the ship *Juno*, having on board a high officer of the government of Russia, the chamberlain Von Resanoff, who had been sent by the Emperor to examine the Russian establishments on the western coast of America. Langsdorff, in his “*Voyage*,” gives us an interesting account of the presidio. He says: “We were received (at the shore) by a Franciscan monk and several military officers, when a well-looking young man, who was no otherwise distinguished from the rest but by very singular dress, was presented to us as the *comandante* of the place. He had over his uniform a sort of mantle of striped woollen cloth, which looked very much like the coverlet of a bed, his head coming through an opening in the middle, so that it hung down over the breast, back, and shoulders. He, as well as the rest of the military officers, wore boots embroidered after a very particular fashion, and extravagantly large spurs; most of them also had large cloaks. As not one of our party understood Spanish, the conversation was carried on in Latin between me and the Franciscan friar, this being the only medium by which we could make ourselves intelligible to each other.” The acting *comandante* referred to was Don Luis Arguello, son of Jose Arguello, the real *comandante*, but who was absent at the time of Langsdorff's visit. Don Luis took the captain and the chamberlain to his house, introduced them to his mother, and his sister, Doña Concepcion, and invited them to dine at his quarters. Of course they did not find all of the elegances of life in this distant outpost of the Spanish army, but Señora Arguello was quite kind and polite, and everything was neat and tasteful. They had excellent soup of pulse and vegetables, roasted fowls, a leg of mutton, different vegetables dressed in various ways, salad, pastry, wine, preserves, fruits, and many very nice sorts of food, the produce of the dairy; but what surprised Langsdorff more than anything else, these were served in “as handsome a service of plate as could be seen.”

In 1816, Don Luis Arguello was still *comandante* of the presidio. In October of that year, Kotzebue, Captain Beechy, Royal Navy and F.R.S., entered the harbor in command of H. B. M. ship the *Blossom*. He discovered and named the Blossom Rock.

He, too, was stopped from Fort San Joaquin, as he entered the Golden Gate. “As we passed, a soldier protruded a speaking trumpet through one of the embrasures, and hailed us with a stentorian voice.” The flag of Spain had been replaced by that of Mexico in the revolution of 1822. Lieutenant Don Ignacio Martinez was *comandante*, and Luis Arguello had been made governor of the province as his father had before him.

The duties of the soldiers were to guard the missions, and the priests in their work of civilizing the gentiles, as the Indians were called, and they accompanied the former in their expeditions into the country, in search of proselytes.

The year 1841 was noted for the number of distinguished personages who visited San Francisco: Wilkes, with his exploring expedition; Sir George Simpson, governor of the Hudson Bay Company's territories in North America; and Dupont de Mofras, attaché of the French legation in Mexico. The latter, in his work in two volumes, “publie par ordre du Roi, sous les auspices de M. le Marechal Soult,” gives us not only an account of the country at the time of his visit, but a very complete

history of the old missions and presidios. “Four sea-coast batteries and four presidios defended Alta California, viz.: San Diago, founded in 1709; Monterey, in 1770; San Francisco, in 1776; and Santa Barbara, in 1780. Soon after the settlement by the Spaniards, infantry was replaced by cavalry—*companias de la cuera* or companies in leather armor. In fact these soldiers, who formed the presidial garrisons, wore, independently of their ordinary uniforms, a sort of buckskin cloak, which could not be penetrated by arrows, and which came down as low as the feet. They wore this uniform in the field and in battle. Their heads were covered with a helmet with two visors. A leather buckler on the left arm served to ward off arrows and lances in hand-to-hand fights, when they defended themselves with the lance and sabre. The horses themselves, like the ancient cavaliers, were covered with an armor of leather.”

Under the Spanish government, the garrison of Alta California was composed as follows: The governor had ordinarily the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Each of the presidios was commanded by a lieutenant and an ensign, and guarded by a company of about seventy men. These companies detached to each mission and pueblo four or five men, with a sergeant, to guard the *padres*, and to carry despatches. The pay, the clothing, the arms, the rations of the troops, cost \$54,000 a year. The governor

received \$4,000; the lieutenant, \$550; the ensign, \$400;

the sergeants, \$265; the corporals, \$225; the soldiers, \$217.

At each presidio were a carpenter and two blacksmiths, with a special pay of \$180 a year.” Each soldier had seven horses and a mule, which were cared for by muleteers living at the *ranchos del Rey* (the king's farm) which belonged to each presidio.

Sir George Simpson was critical and fault-finding. He says: “If we may judge by the variety of uniforms, each soldier constitutes his own regiment, one being the ‘blues,’ another the ‘buffs,’ and so on. The only articles common to the whole are, an enormous sword, a pair of nascent mustaches, deerskin boots, and that everlasting *scraps*, or blanket, with a hole in the middle of it for the head.”

“Comandante Prado,” he says, “was a punchy little man, enveloped in an enormous cloak. Besides having been engaged in many skirmishes against both Californians and Indians, he has had many narrow escapes with his life in private brawls. About two years ago a religious festival was celebrated at the mission of San Francisco de los Dolores in honor of the patron saint, passing through all the usual gradations of mass, bull-fight, supper, and ball. In the course of the evening Guerrero, the steward of the mission, stabbed Prado with the ever-ready knife, for presuming to interfere in an altercation between himself and his mistress. But the corpulent *Comandante* was not to be so readily run through; for, though breadth of beam is not an advantage to a soldier, yet, on this occasion, Prado's fat did succeed in saving his bacon. Such a termination of a religious festival is so much a matter of course that, on one which took place a few months back, one of Prado's numerous enemies came up to him, and, drawing his knife, said, ‘What! here's daylight, and no one yet stabbed?’ And it required all the influence of Vallejo, who happened to be present, to nip so very promising a quarrel in the bud.”

Wilkes says but little of the presidio. The pueblo of Yerba Buena attracted more of his attention; and he probably did not hear from its citizens a flattering account of Comandante Prado.

The *Vincennes* was anchored at Saucelito; and an old manuscript tells us of the merry-makings on board:

“To-day a large party of Spanish ladies, by invitation, paid a visit to the ship. The quarter-deck was decorated with a profusion of the flags of almost every nation; and a regular *fandango* commenced at half-past twelve, and was kept up during the whole day and evening till ten o'clock at night. The ladies danced several dances peculiar to the country; such as, an old gentleman teases to death by a young girl whom he had promised to marry, finds her inconstant, finally makes up with her, and they are married. Another dance was performed solely by the ladies, personating a ‘bull-dance,’ or rather bull-bait. It was something new to me to see ladies personate a bull. Both men and women retired to the shore with a good stock of wine on board.”

On the 8th of March, 1847, Colonel Stevenson's regiment of New York volunteers occupied the posts in the harbor; and Major Hardie (now inspector-general U. S. Army) raised the American flag over the presidio and old Fort San Joaquin.

To-day there are but few mementoes of the old *regime*. A few of the old *adobe* buildings, where lived the Arguellos, the Vallejos, and the Martinez, have been preserved at the presidio, and have been occupied by our troops from the conquest till the present. Within our thirteen years' knowledge of the garrison, several have been removed to give place to more comfortable habitations. In the “old *adobe*,” now standing on the southerly side of the square, have lived many gallant officers; some dead in the late Rebellion, some living high in rank and honor. At Fort Point nothing remains of Fort San Joaquin save a few ruins of one of its exterior *adobe* houses.

We have in our possession a plan of the old fort. Its form is that of a horseshoe, about 120 feet long by 100 feet wide, the parapet ten feet thick. The site has been excavated away for the present casemated fort; and the summit of the bluff on which it stood was at about the level of the top of the present unnamed fort at Fort Point. Four of the old Spanish guns now serve as “fender-posts” at the sally-port—curious old guns of the date 1673. One of them has this inscription—the translation for some reader:

G O V E R N A N  
D O L O S S E N O  
R E S D E L A R E  
A L A V D I E N  
C I A D E L I M A.

THE Governor of Dakota, under date of September 27, transmits to the Indian Bureau an account of an attack made by a party of Sioux on a hunting party of Mandans. The attack was not from the band at Grand River, with whom a treaty of peace was made recently, but from the Cheyenne Agency. The Mandans were near the site of an old deserted village, and abandoning their horses, they concealed themselves in cache holes, whence they fired upon the Sioux, killing one and wounding another in the leg, and killing an American horse. Just as the Mandans were loading with their last cartridges the Sioux retired. The alarm was soon given, and a large number of Ankures, Gros Ventres and Mandans started in pursuit; but the Sioux being well mounted, and the others but poorly mounted, they succeeded in getting away. Those that started in pursuit returned, and the young men of the three tribes at once organized a party of 450 to renew the pursuit. The retiring Indians had taken the direction of Grand River. Fearing that, if they started in pursuit of the predators, they might meet with some of the Sioux with whom they had recently made peace, and punish the innocent, the chief came to the Indian agent for advice, and they concluded to wait and see what band committed the outrage, and, if the Indians with whom the treaties were recently made had entered into the hostilities, whether they would make restitution.

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**REFERENCES.**

General Sherman, U. S. A., and lady, Washington, D. C.  
Major-General George G. Meade, U. S. A., Philadelphia.  
Brigadier-General Lawrence P. Graham, U. S. A., and lady, Austin, Texas.  
Brigadier-General Innis N. Palmer, U. S. A., and lady, Omaha, Nebraska.  
Vice-Admiral David Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.  
Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.  
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**WANTED, AT NORWICH UNIVERSITY,** Vermont, two Officers of the U. S. Army on the retired list; one to act as Professor of Modern Languages and Literature, the other as Professor of Topographical, Linear, and Perspective Drawing. The institution is military in government. Address Captain C. A. CURTIS, U. S. Army, Northfield, Vermont.

**INFORMATION WANTED OF EDWARD DUFFY** Left Ireland in July, 1869; is supposed to be in the Army. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his friend, MICHAEL COSTELLO, Company A, Fourteenth Infantry, Fort Sanders, W. T.

THE innumerable devices brought out by our war for engines which were to demolish an army with one or two discharges are not without their parallel in France. Among the defences of Paris is to be a machine, now building in that city, which is described as a "kind of colossal locomotive mitrailleuse," to run on rails and to pour forth a deluge of death-dealing balls. Details of its construction are wanting, and it is not stated whether gunpowder is to be the propelling force of the missiles, or whether some new invention is to take the place of a force which inventors seem to think is behind this age of monstrosities.

THE Werder gun, which the Germans say proved itself superior to the ordinary needle-gun, is a gun of 0.45 inches bore, and six wide flat grooves. An engraving of it in the *Engineer* shows that the breech is closed by a block hinged on the left side, and this block is kept down at the moment of explosion by a kind of claw, which is operated by the hammer. The striker passes through the breech block as in the Snider, and the extractor is worked by the breech block in opening. It is doubtless the more scientific proportions of shot, powder, and bore, that give the gun its superiority.

ALTHOUGH in the beginning of the war the railway management of the French was very good, and six hundred trains were run from Paris to Metz in quick succession without accident, the greater haste which has been necessary since the opening of actual hostilities has had its natural result. Eighty wounded soldiers are lying in hospital at Paris, who received their hurts while in transport on the railroad. Sixty others are in the same hospital suffering from the effects of sunstroke received while on the march.

GENERAL Robert E. Lee, our most formidable antagonist in the war of the rebellion, was reported early in the week to be suffering from an attack of paralysis at Lexington, Virginia. Latter reports state that his illness is not paralysis, but what promises to be but a temporary exhaustion arising from over work. At last accounts he was rapidly improving.

THE Secretary of War has ordered that the monthly commutation value of clothing for enlisted men on duty in the several bureaus of the War Department, for general service clerks at the various military division and department headquarters, and for superintendents of national cemeteries, shall, according to the grade or capacity (actual or assimilated) in which they have been enlisted, or to which appointed, be hereafter determined by taking the monthly ratio of cost for the full term of five years, as stated for each grade in the General Orders announcing cost of clothing in force at the time for which the commutation is made. Under existing orders (General Orders No. 43, current series), the monthly commutation of clothing will be as follows: For superintendents of national cemeteries, \$4.47; for hospital stewards in Washington, \$4.48; for sergeants, including storm sergeants of the Signal Corps, \$4.42; for corporals, \$4.39; for privates, \$4.36.

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**NEUTRALITY TROUBLES IN 1870.**

THE English papers publish a correspondence between the governments of England and North Germany on the subject of supplying arms and material of war to France. The British authorities took the same stand in this as in our war, and from the beginning of hostilities till now have made no attempt to prevent the sale of anything either belligerent would buy, with the sole exception of equipped ships of war—probably the only thing the Germans would care to purchase. The British authorities started with declaring in Parliament that government had the power to prohibit the exportation of contraband of war, but that to do so thoroughly would be to put a stumbling-block in the way of all commerce. Afterward, when Germany proposed certain measures confining the prohibition and consequent embarrassments solely to the trade with France, she found England unwilling to take even this step. England in short supports the theory that merchants are not to be impeded from putting anything they like in ships, and sending them to any port they choose; taking themselves all risk of capture, loss, or damage, if the port they select is subject to these vicissitudes of war.

Count von BERNSTORFF, the complainant on behalf of Germany, quotes the case of England in the Crimean war, when she complained that Russia drew supplies from Prussia, and through her from other countries beyond her borders. He thinks that if the complaints of England were right then, his own ought to hold good now, and draws a very good picture of the difference between a war of four powers against one as then, and one of two equally numerous peoples against each other as now. But Earl GRANVILLE has the better of him here, for Prussia did not stop either the sale of arms by her subjects, or their transport across her territory, though she pretended to do the latter by issuing decrees prohibiting the transit of arms and other material. The manufacture and sale of such supplies by her own subjects was never interfered with, and was not only suffered to go on with great activity, but to the remonstrances of England the answer was returned that Prussia could not interfere with the course of trade.

The Queen's proclamation of neutrality carefully claimed the right of her subjects to deal with either belligerent in articles for use in war. President GRANT took similar pains in his proclamation. These principles have long been recognized. England herself was a sufferer by them during the Crimean war, and had to acknowledge that she had no redress. When it was found that Prussia would do nothing to stop the supply of arms to Russia, the law officers of the crown were consulted, to know whether she would be justified in making representations founded on her rights as belligerents.

The answer, says Earl Granville, was clear—that her Majesty's government would be entitled to remonstrate only in the event of violation of Prussian law; and it will be found, on reference to the correspondence, that, though the large direct exportations from the States of the Zollverein certainly formed occasionally the subject of representations and discussions, the strong remonstrances to which your Excellency alludes were, with few exceptions, made on the subject of the continuous violation of the injunctions of the decree forbidding the transit of arms.

It must be remembered that obligations upon neutrals have become more strict with the progress of civilization; but the present question is one which was not raised or discussed at the Congress of Paris of 1856; and the royal commission, composed of some of the most eminent juriconsults in this country, who inquired into the neutrality laws in 1867, decided that to prohibit the export of munitions of war was impracticable and impolitic.

The English leaders after having had a brush on this subject with most nations which have been at war within the last quarter of a century, know perfectly well the part they are to play in correspondence of this kind, and it is amusing to see how quickly they reach the "You let me alone now!" stage of the quarrel. Earl GRANVILLE says:

Her Majesty's government fear that no means could be devised for securing, at this moment, a calm discussion of the subject. They by no means desire to claim exceptional rights for this country. They would be prepared to enter into consultation with other nations as to the

possibility of adopting in common a stricter rule, although their expectations of a practical result in the sense indicated by the North German government are not sanguine. We took the course which appeared to be according to the dictates of practice and precedent, at a time when it was impossible to know how the fortune of war would turn.

The German champion brings up one point which certainly has force. It is, that nations having inherent and ineradicable differences of opportunities and resources, it is mockery to talk of making fixed laws that shall treat unequal cases alike. He considers as scarcely serious the idea that the Germans are at liberty to bring each case before their own prize courts; for this is only "to taunt Germany with not being mistress of the seas." In the present condition of international law, each nation at war is burdened with the necessity of seeing that her rival receives no arms from abroad. But in what war is this an equal charge? Germany crushes France today in fair struggle, and France has no hope left but to hold on until she can drill armies which are to fight with foreign weapons. Is that a fair fight where the biggest bystanders rush in and help the beaten pugilist? It is not to be wondered at that the conqueror complains of unfair play, and the reply that he ought to have a better navy is entirely outside of the question.

And yet what other answer is there to make the all-powerful Teuton? We are sending arms to France by every steamer, not concealing them nor weakly excusing the act. Our Government points to the recognized rules of law, and if Germany is dissatisfied, let her call a congress for the definite settlement of the requirements of international law. Such a settlement is certainly much needed.

A FOREIGN journal remarked upon the wonderful luck with which America reaps singular advantages at no cost to herself. Its telegraphic recognition of the new republic has won for it the confidence of the French without losing the friendship of the Germans, while England, who is waiting for events to make her action dignified, is heartily disliked by both belligerents: on one hand, because the people have begun to side with fallen France; on the other, because the government is too timid to act as the people feel. In truth, there is reason for the assertion of our brother journalist. American sympathy with France has been as strong and certainly much more pronounced than that of England. When the empire fell, the people of this country underwent so thorough a reversal of feeling that it required a pretty good knowledge of America and Americans to know that, this change, far from being a proof of fickleness, was perfectly consonant with their course from the beginning of the war. We sympathized with Germany at first, because we believed that Germany was fighting for unity, and for that acknowledged place among the nations which, as republicans, we believe is the right of every people. When France threw off the man whom the American people had good reason to distrust, and declared for a republic, it would have been strange indeed if we had hesitated to give her our sympathy. It is not our intention to thrust the flag of our republic in the face of any one; but as the acknowledged standard-bearer of republicanism, we are bound to give it a wave when another banner of the same sort unfurls. Our recognition of France, and even the heartiness and promptness of our action were not only reasonably to be expected of us, but that was the only honest course for us to take.

THE first fruits of the French order to our arms manufacturers went out on the *Ville de Paris* this week. About 10,000 Remington, 2,500 Spencer, and 10,000 unconverted Enfield rifles, and a large quantity of some other arm were on board. Altogether the ship is said to have carried between forty and fifty thousand guns, a large quantity of ammunition, and about 200 gentlemen whom the spirit of travel led to France. Wild stories have been printed by the dailies of the number of guns carried on the *Ville de Paris*, one putting it at 140,000 rifles and 20,000 pistols. But the most remarkable error was in the collective value given to all these arms, many thousand sabres and millions of cartridges; it was put at \$150,000! At twenty dollars for the Remington and twenty-five for the Spencer, the value of the guns of these two sorts which were actually on

board would be more than \$250,000, and the value of the whole contraband cargo probably exceeded six hundred thousand dollars. Besides the cargo carried by this vessel, there were 5,000 Peabody and 6,000 converted Enfield guns on the dock, which will be carried on the steamer which sails two weeks hence.

Count VON BERNSTORFF, in his correspondence with the English foreign secretary, urged that the general wealth of England would not be increased by allowing a few tradesmen to rapidly accumulate fortunes. But his argument evaded the real benefit which accrues to a country by keeping open the privilege of selling arms to nations at war. It is a great advantage to get rid of all the old muskets in a country, and all the bad conversions to breech-loaders. England has seized the present opportunity to clear out her old Tower muskets, and she will find her gain in it. There is always a certain accumulation of guns, and when the old ones go, the new and useful come in to take their place. The guns on sale in public or private arsenals in time of peace become possible reserves in time of war; and to improve the character of these reserves by selling the old guns to nations in distress, and replacing them with new, is to contribute directly to the preparation of the country for war. Prussia and every other nation in Europe took this course when we were at war, and thousands of arms of every description were sold here from European workshops.

IN the despatch of King WILLIAM after the capitulation of Sedan he finishes with the words: "Welch eine Wendung des Schicksals durch Gottes Führung." What a turning of destiny through God's guidance. It can hardly be doubted that these words refer to the Emperor NAPOLEON, who certainly had experienced a reverse of fate. But it is curious that not only in this country, but also in Germany, these words have been understood to refer to the King's own brilliant conquest of his people's traditional enemy. Here, where a wrong translation of the words, "What a course events have taken under God's guidance," became current, the error is not surprising; but that Germans, with the German words before them, should make the mistake, is unaccountable.

A despatch from London says that Count BISMARCK has taken the pains to contradict the absurd account published by Dr. RUSSELL, the probable incorrectness of which we pointed out last week. His words are: "The report of a conversation between King WILLIAM and the Emperor NAPOLEON, given by Mr. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times* and since extensively published all over the world, is founded throughout on mere invention." Another correspondent professes to give the letters that passed between the sovereigns. That of the Emperor was:

Monsieur mon frère! N'ayant pas pu mourir au milieu de mes troupes, il ne me reste qu'à remettre mon épée aux mains de Votre Majesté. Je suis de Votre Majesté le bon frère. Sedan, le 1 Septembre, 1870.

The King's reply is given as follows:

Monsieur mon frère: En regrettant les circonstances dans lesquelles nous nous rencontrons, j'accepte l'épée de Votre Majesté et je le prie de bien vouloir nommer un de vos officiers munis de vos pleins pouvoirs pour traiter de la capitulation de l'armée qui s'est si bravement battue sous vos ordres. De mon côté j'ai désigné le général de Moltke à cet effet. Je suis de Votre Majesté le bon frère. Devant Sedan, le 1 Septembre, 1870. GUILLAUME.

This correspondence is certainly more natural than RUSSELL's report of the meeting between the two monarchs, but we fear it is equally incorrect.

We have nowhere seen the King's disappointment on reading his antagonist's note remarked upon, and yet his letter to the Queen shows that it was intense. When informed that the Emperor was in the town which was so firmly in his grasp, he fully expected the result of his great success to be peace—a peace dictated by him; and before opening the note he said to the bearer, "But I demand as the first condition that the army lay down its arms." The King's next words show how much faith we are to put in the version of his reply printed above: "My answer was that I complained of the style of our meeting, and desired him to send an authorized representative with whom a capitulation could be closed." Nothing of this kind is found in the above version.

Even in this moment the Emperor contrived to keep up the mystery which has always enveloped

his acts. The King can give only the first sentence of his missive, because "the rest is committed to him in secrecy." Dr. RUSSELL and the other active correspondents would do well to turn their attention to the manufacture of a good termination to the Emperor's letter.

AFTER weeks of dry weather the heavens at length became compassionate, and favored us on Friday of last week with a downright rainstorm. The men who had gathered to perform the last offices of respect that the honored FARRAGUT could receive, and the civilians who crowded the streets to render their unofficial homage to a beloved defender, were thoroughly drenched. We heard one general officer, who has had as busy a field service as any man in the Army, say that he never was so wet before. The stranding of the *Guerriere*, through the culpability of her pilot, gave a shock to a ceremonial which was destined to be so dampened. For all that the procession was full, as the report in that part of our columns devoted to the National Guard service shows, and the people braved in great numbers all the frownings of the skies. We think it due to a lady whose well-known good sense would of itself contradict the story to all who know her, to say that Mrs. FARRAGUT was not in an open carriage during the whole time, as some of the dailies say. She was not in the procession at all.

THE rifle practice day at Clifton, New Jersey, passed off with the best success in all that respects weather, management, and attendance. Six hundred competitors is both a comforting promise for the future, and an earnest of the real appreciation which this movement meets with. The marksmanship was not good, far from it, but it was plenty good enough to start from; and we need only to have, for a few years, the experience and drill which public competition brings with it, to see the practice improve very much. It is a pity that something of the kind is not instituted in the Regular Army. The distance which separates contending forces nowadays is so great that a trained eye is an absolutely necessary adjunct to the "arms of precision" in which nations put their trust. The need of an infantry school for rifle practice is as great as the necessity of training the raw recruit in the manual of arms. More than anything else, modern military history enforces the lesson that the soldier should be made an efficient combatant in all circumstances, and whether under the eye of his commander, or abandoned to his own resources. Only training and the self-confidence it gives can produce the modern warrior.

A LETTER has been published detailing a conversation said to have been held with General VON MOLTKE last March, in which he said that with French geological maps he could go anywhere in France. The truth of the remark is the best evidence in favor of the reality of the conversation.

The township maps of France, from which Professor FUCHS of the *Ecole des Mines*, in Paris, is now making up a new geological chart of that country, are perfect. They show every road, every hill, hamlet, farm, and house; and with them in his hand VON MOLTKE or any other man of good common sense can find his way about France, as easily as he can find his way about New York with the map of that city. The stories of German generals going about disguised as beggars selling matches and exploring French territory meanwhile, must be very well pickled with salt before they are taken; especially so, since the fort of Vincennes, where this particular occurrence is said to have taken place, is open in time of peace to any stranger who asks to go in, and when he is in, there is nothing to see but a fort untenable before modern arms.

THE Russian problem remains undecided. The Czar has certainly dined M. THIERS, but then he sent the Cross of St. George to the Crown Prince of Saxony for his bravery exhibited in fighting the French. On one hand the great eastern empire is said to be preparing for war, and to have withdrawn her representative from Constantinople. On the other all this is denied, and she is declared to be for "peace and justice." Whatever Russia is doing or leaving undone, it is certain that Turkey is alarmed and bestirring herself for defence; and probably with reason. The relations of Russia and Prussia

are excellent, and the friendship existing between the monarchs of the two countries is one of the few personal ties that in this day of impersonal government would probably bear political fruit. The very strength of this amity is partly due to the firm character of political relations between the countries. Prussian ambition seems to be honestly confined to the single purpose of uniting all German speaking people in one government. Russian ambition is to strengthen the internal bonds of what promises to be the most massive empire in the world, and also to extend its bounds over Constantinople, the seat of power on the Black Sea. These aims are not antagonistic, and the two monarchs may not only keep up their friendship, but bequeath it to their successors for generations to come. The power of Russia in the Black Sea was by no means stamped out by the Crimean war. Restrained from keeping a navy afloat there, she built a fleet of merchant vessels which could serve for war purposes, and Russians have had great faith in its powers. Whether the Czar keeps a monitor in those waters for a pleasure yacht we have not heard.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Paris on August 30, to the *Kamerad* of Vienna, says that the official lists of the French army contained at the beginning of the war the names of 800,000 men. Counted at the highest rate, the drilled troops put in the field have not exceeded 300,000 men. The lists of MAC-MAHON's army called for 230,000 soldiers, but his ranks did not contain more than 180,000, with all allowances included. According to the War Office returns, France had Chassepots enough for all. To-day five different arms are in use, in addition to the motley purchases made in England and America; the five are, the Chassepot, "snuffbox" gun, Minié rifle (muzzle-loader), old carbine, and "snuffbox" carbine. The artillery is in the same condition, and the ammunition and stores in the magazines are all of various sizes and patterns. As we have given the opinion of one writer adverse to Marshal LEBŒUF, we will quote what this one says in his favor: "NIEL, an organizer on the grand scale, hated sharp supervision in small things, and fell into the hands of the administrators since he was not able to do the work alone. He laid himself peacefully in the grave, and knew not that a net of figures had been spun about him, which should prove its fragility only in the hour of danger. LEBŒUF was honest when, before the outbreak of the war, his hand leaning on his army lists, he repeatedly declared, 'We are ready.' He trusted to the lying figures, and was so easy as to accept them for correct without proving them." The fault is laid at the door of—routine! A cumbersome and complicated administrative system had been encouraged, to which only the administrator held the clue, and which it was decidedly against his interest to improve.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been created in New York by the appearance of yellow fever among the troops on Governor's Island, to whom it was communicated by vessels evading the quarantine regulations and discharging cargo at Harbeck's stores, Brooklyn, within a hundred yards of the island. Ninety cases are reported to have occurred since August 14, twenty of whom have died and sixty-five are now in the hospital. Dr. Sternberg, U. S. Army, in charge of West Bank hospital, reports the following recent deaths: William Stewart, orderly sergeant; John Sullivan, Company A; John Haynes, private, Company B; James Fullerton, private, Company E; James Keough, private, Company C; John McCann, private, Company E; William Rotes, Company B; George Einsell, Company B. The *Herald* says that the physicians in attendance "express the belief that most of the cases can now be saved, and that the measures adopted by the health officer will not only prevent the fever from spreading from Governor's Island to New York and Brooklyn, but will soon overcome the disease on the island. It is fortunate that the island was under military discipline, as the promptness with which Dr. Carnochan's directions have been carried out by the commander, General McNeil, has greatly facilitated the removal of the sick and the prevention of further infection, while at the same time perfect order and tranquillity have been maintained. Now that cool weather is coming on, the danger will soon be past."

TEXAS papers announce the arrival at Galveston of two hundred recruits from Fort Columbus for the Eleventh regiment of United States Infantry, their destination being Fort Concho.

## PRUSSIAN MILITARY EDUCATION.

From the Report of the English Commission "to consider the best mode of reorganizing the system of training officers for the scientific corps."

1. WHILE in France the system of military education has been little altered during the last thirteen years, in Prussia it has in the interval undergone constant extension and improvements. The chief alterations that have taken place are as follows:

(a). All the educational establishments have been very much enlarged, owing to the increase in the army which has taken place since 1856.

(b). The educational requirements for a commission remain in principle the same as they were, the double examination for the rank of officer, and the exactation from every candidate for a commission of proof of both general and professional knowledge, being still the peculiar feature of Prussian military education. There has been, however, a constant tendency to raise the standard of the preliminary examination in subjects of general knowledge, and to insist more strongly upon a sound liberal education as a condition of obtaining a commission. The number of *Abiturienten*, or men who have passed through the complete course at a public school, entering the army annually, is now four times as great as it was in 1856, and there is the strongest wish still further to increase their number. These young men may be compared to those who come from the highest forms of public schools in England. A large number of them seem to go into the artillery and engineers.

(c). The cadet schools in their general character are unaltered; the introduction of the peculiar class of the Ober-prima in the Upper Cadet School at Berlin is the most important modification made in their organization. The proportion of officers supplied by the cadet schools continues much the same as it was in 1856. The feeling in the army, however, against preparatory military schools appears to be increasing; a strong opinion is entertained as to the narrowing effects upon the mind of exclusive class education; and a preference is very generally exhibited for officers who have had the ordinary education of civil schools. At the war schools, the Artillery and Engineer School, and the War Academy, a decided opinion was expressed as to the intellectual superiority of the *Abiturienten* over those who have been educated in the cadet corps.

(d). The arrangements for the professional instruction of officers of the scientific corps have been very much altered. These officers now have their education up to the time of obtaining their commissions in common with candidates for the line; their special instruction does not commence at the Artillery and Engineer School until they have been in the service three or four years. For the artillery the course at this school has been reduced to one year, and made more strictly practical in character.

(e). The course of instruction at the War Academy, or senior department, has been considerably modified; though still comprising many subjects of an entirely unprofessional character, their number has been reduced; the attention of the students is more concentrated upon military studies than formerly, and a larger amount of time is devoted to practical work. In short, the object has been to render the instruction less purely theoretical than it formerly was.

(f). The most important change, however, which has been made is in regard to the war schools—the schools at which officers of all arms receive their professional instruction. Since 1856 they have been entirely reorganized, and placed under the direct control of the Central Educational Department; much higher class of teachers are employed; the character of the instruction has been greatly improved; and attendance at one of these schools is, with rare exceptions, made compulsory upon every one before obtaining a commission. These schools hold a most important position in the Prussian system of military education, and the greatest pains are bestowed on making them answer the purpose for which they are intended—that of giving a thoroughly practical instruction in military subjects to candidates for commissions. The improvements made in the war schools show the greatly increased importance attached of late years in Prussia to the professional instruction of officers.

2. However different the French and Prussian systems may be in some respects, they both agree in this—that no attempt is made to give a special military education at an early age, that a general education is made the groundwork of the professional training, and that at least up to the age of 17 or 18 the future officer receives the same kind of education as the civilian, and in the great majority of cases receives it at the ordinary schools of the country. In Austria also the same principle seems now to have been adopted. The cadet schools in Prussia are no exception to the rule, for the instruction at them, except in the two upper classes at Berlin, is the same as at civil schools. The principle of deferring military education to a comparatively late age is indeed in Prussia carried even to a greater extent than in France, for all professional instruction is postponed until after the service has been entered, and regimental duty been performed for nearly a year. The few who enter the army from the Oberprima and Selecta of the Cadet Corps (not amounting to 70 each year) are the only individuals who receive any military instruction before joining the service, and in their case this special instruction does not commence until the age of 17. So strongly is this principle insisted upon that even for the artillery and engineers there is no preparatory military education, and the special instruction of the officers of these arms is not given until after they have been some years in the service. The idea in Prussia is that a young man can derive no advantage from studying the theory of the military profession until he has learned the practice of it. "What use can it be," it was said, "to talk to a lad of the principles of tactics, when he does not even know the movements of a battalion, and perhaps has never seen one on parade?"

3. After, however, entering the service, all the officers of the Prussian army receive a careful professional in-

struction—that given at the war schools. The course is of an essentially practical character, comprising only strictly military subjects, and excluding such studies as mathematics and even languages.

4. The officers of the staff do not necessarily receive any special training previous to their appointment; but in Prussia this is of less importance, as from the professional education which every officer has had, those appointed to the staff, even if they have not passed through the senior department, must at least be acquainted with field sketching and military regulations, and know something of fortification and artillery. Moreover, after appointment means are taken, in the "staff expeditions" which occur annually, to instruct them in their practical duties, and (as is the case also in France with the officers of the staff corps) to insure their keeping up the knowledge of field sketching and reconnaissance which they had previously acquired.

5. The connection which exists in Prussia between the military system and the general education of the country is remarkable. The *Portepée-fähnrich* examinations are not only based on the course of instruction at civil schools, but have been also used as a means of raising the character of the education given at these schools. On the one hand, the advantages offered to *Abiturienten* and to those who have been at a university indicate a wish to encourage men of liberal education to enter the army as officers; on the other hand, by making exemption from the ordinary period of compulsory service in the ranks dependent (among other conditions) on educational attainments, the military system has been employed as an engine for stimulating education among the middle classes.

6. The general management of military education is vested in a single officer, the inspector-general. He is assisted by two boards or councils, the Board of Studies in matters connected with the general system of instruction, and the Supreme Examination Board in regard to the examinations and qualifications for commissions. The system of education has been still further centralized since 1856, especially in the case of the war schools; and much of the progress that has been made is ascribed to the unity now given to the whole system of instruction. At the same time each of the educational institutions has its own board of studies, similar to the *conseils d'instruction* at the French schools, who are charged with the general control of the course of study and with the duty of making suggestions for its improvement. Several of the professors, both civil and military, are always members of this board; so that the benefit of their practical experience is secured, and the control of the instruction is never left entirely in the hands of one man, nor even exclusively of military men. The introduction of the civilian element into these boards is deserving of notice; not merely the professors of the schools, but eminent men connected with the University of Berlin are employed upon them, and have a voice in determining the system of military education. The long period for which individuals are retained in posts connected with the direction of the educational system has been previously noticed—appointments on the boards of studies and the examination board are to all intents and purposes permanent. It is considered that the benefits of experience would be lost by frequent changes of the members.

7. In discipline the heads of the various schools are almost entirely supreme. At the war schools the young men are subject to military law, being already in the army; at the cadet schools this is not the case, but the discipline is strictly military in character. At both establishments the regulations are extremely stringent, and the slightest irregularity entails punishment. But the importance attached to the exercise of moral influence over the pupils, the personal interest taken in them, and the kindly relations existing between them and the officers, make the system of discipline much less rigidly military than it is at the French schools. Both, at the war schools and the Cadet House specific punishments are attached to idleness.

8. In the appointment of the heads of the various schools and of the subordinate officers employed at them, great attention seems to be paid to selecting individuals fitted for the posts both by educational experience and by personal qualities. There appears to be rather a general opinion that the instructors at most of the schools are underpaid, and that this, combined with the preference frequently given to active military life, prevents the posts being much sought after by the ablest officers. On the other hand, however, selection for such appointments is always regarded as a distinction; and in the Prussian army mere honorary distinctions, altogether irrespective of material advantages, are held in much higher estimation than is probably the case in any other service. As a general rule there is no fixed limit to the tenure of appointments, but in practice they are seldom held continuously for more than five or six years.

9. The most marked point of contrast between the French and Prussian systems of military education consists in the thoroughly competitive character of the former. In Prussia the principle of competition, though to a certain extent recognized, is little applied in practice, and never perhaps fully and strictly carried out. For promotion to the highest class (the Selecta) of the Berlin Cadet House there is considerable competition among the pupils, and admission to the War Academy is obtained by competitive examination open to all the officers of the army; but even in these two cases personal and other considerations come more or less into play, and the rewards cannot be said to be thrown open to pure competition. All the other military examinations are simply qualifying, and there is no attempt to afford the stimulus of publishing a list of the candidates arranged in order of merit. In fact the term "competitive examination" scarcely seems to be understood in Prussia. The pecuniary assistance afforded by the State for the education of boys in the cadet schools is dependent solely on the circumstances and services of the father, not on the abilities of the candidate himself. Few material advantages result from success in any of the examinations. At the same time, in nearly all cases the honorary distinction of being reported by name to the King is held out as a reward to those who display special ability. And this distinction, owing to the great personal influence exercised by the sovereign over promotion, is probably more than a mere empty honor.

10. The objections expressed to the introduction of a competitive system such as that existing in France have been mentioned in the account of the war schools. They appear to be universally entertained in the Prussian army. Of all the officers with whom the question was discussed, one only advocated the adoption of competition as an element of military education. Of the others, none foresaw any advantage from its introduction, while the great majority entertained a most decided objection to it. The object in Prussia seems to be, not to attempt to establish an accurate comparison of the educational attainments of a number of individuals, but to form a general estimate of the abilities, character, and military capacity of each. The army generally are not considered to be losers by the rejection of the competitive principle; the system of inspections and of reports from inspecting officers is so elaborate, and so many checks are provided, that the character and abilities of individual officers are well known; and appointments, certainly as a general rule, are said to be made on the ground of real merit. Even at the less advanced schools, such as the Cadet House and the war schools, without the stimulus of competition, though there may be fewer instances of intense study on the part of individuals there is said to be fair industry among the whole body of students. At the same time the great inducement to exertion afforded in a country where military service is compulsory, by the desire to escape duty as a private soldier, must not be forgotten.

11. It must be noticed that there is (probably in part owing to the absence of competition) some vagueness in the standard of all the Prussian examinations. There appears indeed in general to be less strictness in enforcing the regulations connected with military education in Prussia than in France. The regulations themselves are very stringent, but exceptions are constantly sanctioned—for instance, in the length of time which a pupil is permitted to remain in the same class of the cadet schools in the number of failures allowed in the various examinations, etc. There is an evident disposition to put as lenient an interpretation as possible upon all regulations.

12. The very great care bestowed upon the method of instruction at all the Prussian military schools is extremely remarkable. Individual instructors are not left to follow out their own ideas of teaching, but careful regulations are issued for their guidance by the Inspector-General of Education, to which all are required strictly to conform. The system of small classes, in striking contrast to the French plan of lectures to large numbers, is a remarkable instance of the anxiety to devote attention to individual students, and to adapt the instruction to varieties of ability. But the most remarkable feature of the system of teaching is the care bestowed upon the higher objects of education, upon forming and disciplining the mind and encouraging habits of reflection. The regulations for the instructors at the various schools over and over again assert that the great object to be kept in view is, not merely to impart a certain amount of positive knowledge, but to develop the intellectual faculties and to cultivate powers of thought and reasoning. The teachers are warned to avoid minute details and barren facts, which merely burden the memory and are soon forgotten, and to direct attention to broad principles, which will lay the foundation for further individual study in after life. With the same object in view, the examination questions are calculated, not merely to serve as an

exercise of the memory, but to test an intelligent acquaintance with a subject, and the power of turning knowledge to a useful purpose. The specimens of the examination questions which have been given, will show how much the Prussian system in this respect differs from that pursued in English military schools. In the Prussian method of instruction there is almost an entire absence of the minute detail as to numbers, dates, and facts to which so much importance is attached in all military teaching in England. The system pursued in regard to private study is in accordance with the same principle of aiming at the development of the mind. The students are not, as in the French schools, forced to work under the constant supervision of instructors, but are left to study in private, in order to teach them self-reliance and to encourage habits of work. The great importance attached at all the schools, and more especially at the War Academy, to the cultivation of special talents, is also a striking feature of the system of instruction; the attainment of a high standard in individual subjects is made an object of much greater importance than average acquirements in all.

18. In conclusion a few points of detail may be noticed, in which the course of instruction at the military schools both of France and Prussia presents more or less contrast with that followed in this country.

In neither country are mathematics made a very important element in general military education. In France the artillery and engineers receive a very high mathematical training, but for the line little mathematics are required; at St. Cyr the subject is scarcely taught, and even for the staff corps the knowledge demanded is limited to what is practically useful for surveying. In Prussia a knowledge of mathematics up to trigonometry is required for admission to the army; but the subject is not taught at the war schools in connection with the professional instruction of candidates for commissions. Even in the scientific corps a comparatively small amount of mathematical attainments is exacted from the artillery, and at the War Academy only a low course of mathematics is obligatory on the students. The general principle upon which mathematics are taught in Prussia—even to officers of the artillery and engineers—is, that the higher branches of the subject can only be studied with advantage by a few who have real mathematical talent, and that it is mere waste of time to force the study upon those who have not a taste for it.

To the subject of reconnaissance and field sketching great importance is attached in both countries. For the execution of reconnaissance sketches and reports a much shorter time is allowed than at English schools; rapid sketching on horseback is frequently practised; the work has to be done much as it would on service, and comparatively little importance is attached to the mere prettiness and finish of the drawings. In both countries also theoretical instruction on topography is given by lecture, in addition to the knowledge picked up by practice, and there is an examination in the theory of the subject as well as in the manual execution of drawings.

Both in France and Prussia thorough instruction in military law and regulations, in regimental interior economy, in the mode of conducting official correspondence, of preparing returns, and of keeping company accounts, is made a very important element of the education of candidates for commissions. Instruction is also given in the practice of writing military reports as they would be required from regimental officers under various circumstances; and the acquirement of a correct, grammatical, and concise style for such reports is strongly insisted upon.

The advantage which is taken in both countries of visits to military establishments, manufacturing departments, and fortresses, to illustrate the subjects taught in the lecture-room, has been noticed in the remarks on the French schools.

As a general rule, at all the French and Prussian military schools proficiency in practical subjects of instruction—such as drill, riding, fencing, gymnastics, etc.—as well as conduct, has more or less effect upon the final result. In France the influence of these subjects is more direct than in Prussia, actual marks being awarded for them; but even in Prussia, though their value is not numerically estimated, they are much taken into consideration. Indeed, in Prussia so great importance is attached to the practical military qualifications (both moral and physical) which go to make a good officer, that their possession is often allowed to compensate for a partial failure in theoretical attainments. A thorough knowledge of drill, both as soldiers in the ranks and as officers in command of troops, and acquired not merely on the parade-ground, but also by the study of the drill-book, is made an object of the greatest importance at the schools of both countries. In France especially a large amount of time is devoted to lectures on drill in addition to the practical instruction in the subject.

In regard to the study of military history, the practice somewhat varies. In France the subject is taught at the lower school of St. Cyr, but not at the more advanced schools for the scientific corps and the staff, where its place is supplied by military art, tactics, and strategy. At the staff school, however, the exchange is not consid-

ered an advantage. In Prussia an exactly opposite course is followed; the subject of tactics is taught to the young candidates for commissions at the war schools, while the study of military history is reserved for the older students at the Artillery and Engineer School and the War Academy. Even, however, at the war schools the course of tactics is supplemented by historical illustrations, although no complete campaigns are studied.

A knowledge of at least one foreign language is a necessary condition of admission to the army in both countries. In Prussia, French is obligatory on all candidates in the ensign's examination. In France, for admission to St. Cyr, a choice of five languages is allowed, but at the school itself only English and German are studied, of which the latter is necessary for admission to the staff corps. At Metz also German alone is taught. It does not appear that power of fluent conversation in foreign languages is generally acquired by the students, either in the French or Prussian schools.

Both in France and Prussia an important part is played by *viva voce* examinations. At the French schools the examinations are almost exclusively oral; and in Prussia, except for the officers at the higher schools, every examination consists in part of *viva voce* questioning, to which the same importance is attached as to the paper work.

In both countries the special education of the artillery and engineers is conducted at the same establishment, but in both a difference is made in the instruction given to the officers of the two services. In France the distinction is less marked than in Prussia, the theoretical studies being to a considerable extent the same for both arms. But in Prussia, by the modifications recently introduced, the instruction of the artillery is from the commencement conducted entirely apart, and differs very considerably from that of the engineers.

A FORT ABERCROMBIE letter to the St. Paul *Press*, referring to a council of the chiefs and influential men of the Sioux and Chippewa nations at that place, narrates the following incident:

In May, 1859, two Chippewas murdered some Sioux, whose relations were now present at the dance and other ceremonies of the peace. Upon a large circle being formed around the flag of the United States and the mission flag, two of the nearest relations of the murdered Sioux sat in close to the flags, while some Chippewas were beating the drums, others dancing around the two Sioux in mourning attitude, and occasionally throwing to them some precious Indian ornaments as a compensation for the loss of their parents, relations, and friends.

All the Indians around looked joyful as that ceremony was going on. Their joy had no restraint when they saw the chief Chippewa soldier stripping himself of all the beautiful bead work ornaments he was loaded with, and giving them to the Sioux at the conclusion of a speech, in which he expressed the strongest feeling of disapproval of the murderous doings, and regret for the murdered. But suddenly the two Sioux rose, scornfully throwing aside all the presents offered to them, and went out of the assembly, leaving everybody in consternation and in expectation of some immediate warlike demonstration.

Religion now was the only thing to be resorted to to settle the difficulty. I already have said the Indians were assembled around my mission flag. That white flag, adorned with a large red cross, served admirably on the occasion. Speaking to the two Sioux, I made them understand how beautiful was the example of Christ, forgiving on the cross to his persecutors, and even praying to his Father for them, and how that same example ought to encourage us in the practice of the precept which requires us to forgive our offenders whatever may be the offence.

When showing to them the flag they had wished me to let them have when they first asked to become Christians, and which was now floating over the camp as in order to bid them remember to act as Christians, they rose, came to shake hands with me, and ranged themselves on each side of me to go to see the Chippewas again. The whole assembly was silent to receive and listen to us.

The two Sioux made a speech, in which they expressed their earnest wish to be excused for having at first refused the presents offered by the Chippewas with the intention of making peace. They said they now wished to make peace with the Chippewas and with every human being, and that in the name of religion they were sincerely forgiving the murderers of their parents and relations.

Peace was then made in the usual way, by shaking hands and smoking the calumet of peace. It was also agreed that on the next day, 15th of August, there would be a general assembly in the fort, where a regular treaty would be written and signed in the presence of the commanding officer.

The next day, therefore, after mass, all went to the fort, and after a few speeches made by the chiefs to Gen. L. C. Hunt, the treaty was signed by all the principal men present. The general was very kind to the Indians, which helped very much in the conclusion of the whole matter to the satisfaction of everybody. In return, also, the Indians were unusually polite and agreeable.

#### LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

#### ARMY.

SEPTEMBER 30.

Bristoll, W., Captain.	Mande, Colonel.
Cutter, O. N., Captain.	Palfrey, C. E., Lieutenant.
Fisk, R. H., Captain.	Raymond, Chas., Captain.
Ingraham, P., Colonel.	Read, Isaac, Major.
Jervis, F. B., Captain.	Stewart, J., Colonel.

OCTOBER 4.

Bacon, T. G., Colonel.	Joyner, J. A., Captain.
Bradley, J. W., Colonel.	Lamson, D. S., Lieut.-Col.
Burnett, W., General.	Lyman, W., Captain.
Graham, W. H., Colonel.	Martin, D. L., Captain.
Hayes, E. W., Captain.	Strong, S., Colonel.
	Van Ambburgh, G. L., Captain.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### THE FARRAGUT OBSEQUIES.

The remains of America's great and honored naval hero were on Friday last deposited in their last resting place at Woodlawn Cemetery, Mt. Vernon, Westchester Co., with ceremonies of the most solemn and imposing character. The preparations for the funeral pageant on the part of the municipal authorities of New York city—who were efficiently assisted by the General and State Governments, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion—were on a scale of great magnitude and elaboration. If the weather had permitted the realization of the plans proposed, New York would have seen a demonstration unequalled in its history. As it was, however, but few of the arrangements made in advance by the civil authorities were carried out in detail. The funeral was not postponed on account of the weather, though it had been announced that "should the weather prove stormy on Friday, the procession will be postponed until Monday." But even if it had been put off to that day, little would have been gained, for Monday proved to be also stormy. Yet we question whether it would not have been better to insist on a fair day even if there had been a good deal of delay. For the main purpose was to secure a fine display, and a demonstration that should live in the memories of the people. But this was not done. Therefore the numerical strength of the cortege was reduced at least one half, as might naturally have been expected, when the column was called on to march under a pelting rain, and much of the pomp and solemnity which it was intended should characterize the ceremonies was unhappily lost. The early portion of the day was most doubtful character, not only regarding the weather, but as to the movement of the procession. Commandants, both civic and military, seemed utterly confused as to the intentions of those having the affair in charge, and waited for hours in that state of suspense. Others again, acting on the current report that the obsequies had been postponed, dismissed their commands, thereby escaping in part the subsequent deluge of rain that followed the movement of the procession. The clouds seldom shed more copious tears than on this occasion, and it seemed as if the very elements themselves were in harmony with the feelings of a people who mourned the loss of a great hero. After many commands, countermands, and their consequent delays, at a little after noon the line began to assume some definite shape, and the head of the procession, after the remains had been properly received, began to move along West and Canal streets to Broadway. As the right of the cortege advanced, the organizations, civic and military, gradually fell into line, and proceeded in great solemnity, but amid a perfect torrent of rain, to the end of the route—Forty-ninth street. The details of the obsequies have been so fully given by the daily papers that we shall confine ourselves to a brief outline of the procession as it passed the writer, who had taken up position on Fifth avenue near Eighteenth street. The funeral cortege was divided into three divisions. The first division comprised the Grand Marshal, General A. S. Webb, U. S. Army, and aids; U. S. band from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn; escort—marines and firing party; Admiral's flag—body bearers U. S. ensign; Chaplain; body borne by eight sailors; Admiral's secretary and members of the family; officers of the Navy as mourners; Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf; Society of the Army of the Potomac.

The second division was composed of the members of the city government, city departments and attaches, county government, State government; His Excellency Governor Hoffman and staff; United States departments; His Excellency the President of the United States and members of Cabinet, and invited guests representing the Government of the United States; invited guests of the city authorities; officers and sailors who served under Admiral Farragut.

The third division was composed of U. S. troops, the First and Second division N. G. S. N. Y., followed by two civic associations and one brigade of the New York Fire Department. We append herewith a brief sketch of the strength and appearance of a portion of this latter division, which belongs strictly to this department of the JOURNAL: The First U. S. Artillery, four commands, eighteen files, and U. S. Engineers, four commands, ten files, headed the division, under command of Major Brannan, its fine band and drum corps parading. It made a very handsome appearance, apparently considering the rain of very little consequence. Immediately followed the Second division N. G., Major-General Woodward commanding, who paraded with a staff of ten, all in full-dress uniform, but unfortunately without cloaks. General Woodward and staff looked brilliant, but very wet, and the usually resplendent plumes of their chapeaux failed to present their wonted appearance. Then came the Fifth brigade, Brigadier-General Dakin commanding, who was accompanied by six staff officers, all of whom, like the officers who preceded them, were in full dress, without cloaks, and consequently very damp. The Twenty-third Infantry headed this brigade, although not attached to it. The Eleventh brigade, of which the Twenty-third was the only representative at this parade, was dismissed by its commander before the regiments of which it was composed had left their armories. The brigade commander, perhaps, did not await the orders of his superior officer, but his action doubtless suited the views of the majority of his command.

The Twenty-third Infantry, on learning that the obsequies were not to be postponed, although it had been dismissed, pluckily decided to parade. Colonel R. C. Ward was in command, accompanied by three staff officers, and the regiment paraded, in full-dress uniform, eight commands of twelve files front, and, despite the rain, looked and marched exceedingly well. It paraded with an excellent band and drum corps.

The Twenty-eighth Infantry, Colonel Joseph Burger, came next in order. The commandant was accompanied by three staff officers, and the regiment paraded ten commands of ten files front, making the finest appearance of any German organization in the column. The ranks of this command had not been decimated by the rain, and the turnout, therefore, was most creditable. It was accompanied by a band and drum corps. By the way, we observed a private in gray uniform parading in the rear rank of one of the companies. The uniform of the Twenty-eighth, be it remembered, is blue frock coats, gray trousers.

The Fourteenth Infantry, Colonel De Bevoise, paraded ten commands of eight files front, and attracted marked attention by its numerous display of maimed officers, which served well as a living testimony of the regiment's service in the war. The Fourteenth looked well, and paraded with band and drum corps.

The Thirteenth Infantry, Colonel Mason, accompanied by five staff officers, paraded ten commands of ten files front. The regiment preserved good front, and, although rather wet, looked well. The band failed to keep good time, and the men therefore found it difficult to march or keep step. The chaplain of this command was the only one we observed in the entire column; he was wet and without a cloak when we first observed him, but when he passed us in Fifth avenue he had succeeded in borrowing a cloak of some compassionate soul. It is to be hoped that the reverend gentleman secured the extra garment in time to save his uniform from total destruction, and himself from a sore throat. And this reminds us of the remark of a veteran general of the Regular Army parading on this occasion, who said that never during the whole war did he get so wet as on this dreadful day.

Five platoons of the Second Cavalry followed the Thirteenth Infantry, having a frontage of six files. Then came the navy apprentices of the school-ship *Mercury*, headed by the drum corps of Randall's Island. Following them came the orphans of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. It seemed a shame to parade these children through the mud and rain. Those in charge of them should have had more wisdom.

Major-General Shaler headed the First division N. G., and was accompanied by eight staff officers, all happily well provided with cloaks.

The Third brigade led the division, under the command of Brigadier-General J. M. Varian, who was accompanied by four of his staff, all in full uniform, also with the requisite cloaks. This brigade did not form according to orders from division headquarters, directing left in front.

The Fifty-fifth headed the Third brigade. It was under the command of Colonel Allen, who, enveloped in an immense cloak, reminded one vividly of Napoleon crossing the St. Bernard. The regiment paraded with band and drum corps, and numbered ten commands of ten files front.

The First Infantry, Colonel Perley, paraded eight commands of twelve files, with drum corps only, and made a very steady and creditable appearance.

The Eighth Infantry, Colonel Scott, paraded with band and drum corps, and numbered ten commands of eight files front. The Lieutenant-colonel of this command was unable to parade the entire route, on account of his horse becoming disabled early in the day. The major did not parade. The regiment made a very fair appearance, but was rather unsteady.

The Ninth, Colonel Fisk, made a very handsome show, parading ten commands of sixteen files front. Still we observed the usual number of blank files. The regiment paraded with full band and drum corps, and attracted great attention.

The Seventh Infantry, Colonel Clark, paraded with full ranks, numbering ten commands of sixteen files front, full band, and drum corps. The command well sustained its reputation for general appearance.

Battery C, First division, Captain Schilling, followed, with four howitzers and fifty men, looking well.

The second brigade was under the command of its senior regimental commandant, Colonel Krehbiel, who was accompanied by six of the brigade staff, all wearing cloaks.

The Ninety-sixth, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stauff, paraded eight commands of ten files front, making a slim appearance for a regiment that a little over two years ago paraded over 700 members.

The Eighty-fourth Infantry paraded six commands of ten files, and as it passed us was in command of the senior captain.

The Eleventh Infantry paraded ten commands of twelve files front, with band and drum corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Unbekant was in command, and the regiment, though slim in numbers, looked well.

The Sixth Infantry, Colonel Sterry, paraded with band and drum corps, and turned out ten commands of ten files front, making a very good appearance.

The Fifth Infantry never presented so slim an appearance at any parade as at this. It lost most of its men by straggling, so that by the time it reached Twentieth street the

regiment had been reduced to six commands, twelve front, single rank. The full band and drum corps paraded, and the regiment was under the command of Colonel Bendix.

Battery K, First division, Captain Heubner, followed the Fifth Infantry, as usual presenting a good appearance.

The First brigade, Brigadier-General W. G. Ward, was next in column. The general was accompanied by five of his staff, all well protected by cloaks, although the plumes of the chapeaux suffered lamentably.

The Seventy-ninth Infantry, Colonel Shaw, presented a piebald appearance, and the men looked more like worn veterans than ever. It paraded four commands of eight files front, only the companies on the left wearing the epaulets. The battalion was headed by band and drum corps.

The Seventy-first Infantry, Colonel Rockafellar, paraded by division, five commands of twenty files front, making a handsome appearance. The band and drum corps paraded.

The Sixty-ninth Infantry, Colonel Cavanaugh, paraded eight commands of ten files front, was led by the band and drum corps, and, although wet, looked as well as possible under the circumstances.

The Twenty-second Infantry, Colonel Porter, paraded nine commands of fourteen files, with band and drum corps. One solitary staff officer paraded. He looked sad and lonely, but firmly resolved to do his duty. We could not fail to observe that his uniform was wet. As to the regiment, it presented an excellent appearance throughout.

The Twelfth Infantry, considering its parade the day previous for inspection, made a goodly show, parading, as it did, seven commands of ten files. Colonel Ward was in command, and the regiment paraded in full dress, with a good band and drum corps.

Battery B, Captain Keim, followed in the wake of the Twelfth, after which came two companies of the Randall's Island boys, followed by the brigade of the Metropolitan Fire Department, substituted, we presume, for the First Cavalry brigade, which failed to parade. General Postley should have awaited orders before dismissing his brigade.

The parade as a whole was slim, wet, and unsatisfactory to the National Guard, which, had the day been fair, would have made a brilliant show. The first class organizations lost few men by straggling, but in the majority of the others the ranks were sadly depleted before the end of the route, by the loss not only of men, but also of officers.

A correspondent sends us the following verses, which form a fitting conclusion to this description of the obsequies of the hero whose praise he sings :

#### FARRAGUT, FARRAGUT, OLD HEART OF OAK!

Farragut! Farragut!  
Old heart of oak!  
Daring Dave Farragut,  
Thunderbolt stroke!

Watches the hoary mist  
Lift from the bay,  
Till his flag, glory-kissed,  
Greets the young day.

Then, as the hurricane  
Hurts in wrath  
Legions of clouds amain  
Back from his path,

On Morgan's parapet,  
To the guns' lips,  
Thunderbolt Farragut  
Hurls the black ships!

Black are their armored sides,  
Belching forth smoke;  
Treason in iron rides,  
Freedom in oak.

Lashed in the rigging high,  
Mobile in sight,  
Farragut's steady eye  
Measures the fight.

See his ships, how they wheel;  
Glare the guns' flashes!  
Trembling from truck to keel,  
On the fleet dashes!

The tall masts fall shattered,  
As sedge on the wave;  
The black hulls sink battered  
To death with their brave.

Dying lips drink the smoke,  
Striving to cheer;  
Blood dyes the splintered oak,  
From hearts without fear.

Under the smoking walls  
White is the water,  
Lashed by the hissing balls;  
Men, will ye falter?

One cheer for Farragut,  
High as the sun!  
One cheer for Farragut!  
Mobile iron!

Right into the red cloud,  
Through the fierce sleet,  
Under cliffs cannon-browed,  
Thunders the fleet.

Past the forts up the bay,  
Trembling and torn,  
Farragut wins a day  
Bright as the morn.

Oh! while the ocean's breast  
Bears a white sail,  
And God's stars guide to rest  
Ships through the gale,

Who can his name forget?  
Old heart of oak!  
Farragut, Farragut,  
Thunderbolt stroke!

**THE NEW JERSEY STATE RIFLE MATCH.**—On Thursday, the 29th ult., the members of the New Jersey National Guard met for competitive rifle practice. Clifton, on the Erie railway, two miles above Passaic, was the scene of the interesting contest. Daylight found everything in readiness. The marksmen's pits were dug, the ground was measured off, flags were placed at the different firing points, and all the targets were in position. Soon afterward the music of fife and drum broke in upon the morning air. Upon a road flanking the furthest end of the range, a cloud of dust rolled upward as the music drew nearer. Presently a body of gray-coated troops was descried, which turned out to be a detachment of sixty men sent down to do guard duty. Following them was a wagon containing the ammunition and the tents, with Major Cowell of Elizabeth in charge as quartermaster. The tents, which were for the board of arrangements, were speedily pitched, and a line of sentinels was thrown out, like so many vedettes, upon every commanding point, to warn unwary pedestrians of possible danger. As the morning wore on, each arriving train on the Erie railway and on the Newark and Paterson road brought up the competitors, and soon the hills and fields and roads were dotted with riflemen in every hue of uniform. Conspicuous above all was the gorgeous buff and blue of the Fourth regiment, which uniform was generally admired. The elegant gray coats of the First regiment, and the semi-zouave dress of the Fifth regiment, also came in for their share of attention. The bustle and excitement of some great enterprise now began to manifest themselves. Lieutenant H. H. Abernethy, of Company E, Fourth regiment, was sent forward with a detail to act as marksmen. A staff officer, whose name we failed to obtain, took his seat in the secretary's tent, and began calling the roll of competitors. As fast as the men answered, their names were entered upon a "rifle score return." When twelve names were recorded, Colonel Wm. Allen, of the Second regiment, took the list, and assigned a line officer to its command. The squad was then marched to the ordnance officer's tent, where each man surrendered his entry card, receiving therefor a package containing ten rounds of ball cartridge. Thus supplied, the first firing squad moved over to a point already indicated by a small flag, and which was exactly one hundred yards in front of the first target. This target was six feet in height and four feet in width, and painted white, with a black bull's-eye eight inches square; a black line, two feet square, enclosed the bull's-eye, leaving a white space consequently between it and the bull's-eye. The score was kept as follows: A shot striking the bull's-eye was signalled from the marker's pit by the marker's displaying a bright yellow flag, and counted four points for the marksman; a bullet hitting the target outside the bull's-eye, yet within the two-foot square described by the black line already mentioned, and known as a "centre," was indicated by a blue flag shown by the markers, and counted three points; a shot striking upon any part of the target outside the two-foot square was signalled by the waving of a white flag, and counted two points to the score of the competitor. Four being the greatest number of points it was possible to make in a single shot, no competitor could, with five shots at one range, exceed a total score of twenty points in that range. It follows therefore that a man ought at the very least to make ten points—half the possible number—to be considered a fair shot; fifteen points to be considered a good shot; and the full number, twenty points, to deserve the distinction of a crack shot. To be plainer, a fair marksman should not fail to score two points every time he fires—that is, to strike somewhere on the 6 by 4 foot target outside the two-foot "centre;" a good marksman should not fail to score three points each shot—that is, to send his bullet inside the two-foot square; and the crack marksman should not fail to raise the yellow flag by hitting somewhere inside the 8-inch square bull's-eye each time he fires. With this brief description of the plan under which our New Jersey friends work out their sharpshooting contests, we proceed to tell of their Thursday's contest. At 10 o'clock A. M. the firing began. At noon the field presented a scene truly picturesque. As the targets were in line, so also were the nine firing squads. Behind each squad were six or seven other squads, intervals of about twenty feet intervening between them. The squads in rear and not firing were eagerly and anxiously watching the signals from the marker's pit, and doubtless many of the watching ones inwardly ruminated as to whether they could be as successful as some of those in front, whose skill or good luck in raising the yellow flag invariably caused a cheer to ring out from the interested throng of spectators. Governor Randolph was upon the ground, and, accompanied by his brilliantly uniformed staff, walked from one firing squad to the other, offering encouraging remarks and applauding the efforts of his citizen-soldiers. General Runyon and his staff were also present, and took an active part in the proceedings. Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Shaw of the Fourth regiment, the secretary of the board of arrangements, was the only mounted officer on the ground, and had many a hot ride up to the targets and back again, in directing the various details. Night fell before all the competitors had finished firing in the Major-General's match, and it was determined to postpone to a future day the remainder of the shooting in

this match and the contests for the Governor's medal and the Winchester and Remington prize rifles. As it was, nearly 5,000 rounds of ammunition had been expended, and not a casualty was reported, though much carelessness was frequently shown by the marksmen. The score of the ten who acquitted themselves best during the day is as follows:

Ties were decided as follows: 1, by fewest misses; 2, by fewest outers; 3, by highest score at longest range; 4, if still a tie, by firing three shots at the longest distance in the competition.

**HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.**—This battery is ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform (white gloves) at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, on Tuesday, October 18, at 12 o'clock m., to proceed to the parade ground, Prospect Park, for review by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. It is also decided to assemble in fatigue uniform (white gloves) at the arsenal, on Monday, October 24, at 12 o'clock m., for inspection and review. The weekly drills will commence on Monday, October 10, at 8 o'clock p.m. Recruits—August 1, 1870, George Rawlins, proposed by Private Mason; September 5, 1870, Thomas A. Van Riper, proposed by Lieutenant Simons.

**THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.**—The several regiments of this brigade are ordered to parade, uniformed and fully equipped, for the annual inspection and review on Washington square, at 2:45 o'clock p. m., as follows: Seventh regiment, Thursday, 20th inst.; Fifty-fifth regiment, Friday, 21st inst.; Ninth regiment, Tuesday, 25th inst.; Eighth regiment, Wednesday, 26th inst.; First regiment, Thursday, 27th inst. Particular attention is called to General Orders No. 21, from Adjutant-General's office, dated August 6, 1868, in reference to filling up of the muster and inspection rolls. Brigade staff will report at 6 St. Mark's place, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 1:30 o'clock p. m., dismounted.

**SIXTH INFANTRY.**—By authority of a commission from the Commander-in-Chief, Colonel F. W. Sterry assumes command of this regiment. In accordance with General Orders No. 8, from headquarters Second brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., this regiment is ordered to parade on Tuesday, the 11th inst., in full dress uniform, for annual inspection and review. Roll call of companies at the armory at 12 o'clock, noon, immediately after which commandants of companies will give their commands a close inspection.

**ELEVENTH BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION.**—In compliance with General Orders No. 9, current series, from division headquarters, the several organizations of this brigade are ordered to assemble for annual inspection and muster as follows: Twenty-third regiment, on Monday, October 24, at half-past 2 o'clock P. M., at Fort Greene; Howitzer Battery, on Monday, October 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Fort Greene; Thirty-second regiment, on Wednesday, October 26, at half-past 2 o'clock P. M., at Union ball ground; Forty-seventh regiment, on Tuesday, October 25, at half-past 2 o'clock P. M., at Union ball ground.

In compliance with General Orders No. 8, current series, from division headquarters, this brigade is ordered to parade for

review, by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on Tuesday, October 18, at Prospect Park parade ground. Brigade line will be formed at half-past 2 o'clock P. M. The brigade staff, mounted and in full uniform, will report to the general, corner of Bedford avenue and Madison street, at 1 o'clock P. M. Commandants will make returns to these headquarters of present and absent, with names, corps, and address of absent commissioned officers, within three days after the parade hereby ordered.

**INSPECTION OF THE TWELFTH INFANTRY.**—On the 29th ult. this regiment, Colonel John Ward commanding, paraded for annual inspection at Tompkins Square parade grounds. At 2 P. M., the hour designated in orders, the regiment arrived on the grounds, and immediately took position on the eastern side, and, in accordance with the usual custom, prepared for review. Brigadier-General Wm. G. Ward, the commandant of the First brigade, and a portion of his staff, in fatigue uniform, were on the ground at the designated hour, and at twenty minutes after this time the brigade inspector, Major Gilon, made his appearance. The review was received by Colonel Ward and the brigade inspector conjointly, Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve assuming command of the regiment, and carrying out the details in good style. The men appeared exceedingly steady during this ceremony, and the whole affair was a credit to the regiment and its officers. The passage in review was remarkably well done, the company front even, and distances excellent. At the termination of the review, Colonel Ward assumed command, and, at the request of the inspector, ordered the execution of a few battalion movements. These, considering that the regiment had had two wing drills the week previous, were not up to its first effort of the season. So saying, however, we do not wish to infer that the drill was inferior, for it was not so, by any means. In one or two instances a little confusion occurred on the left from a misunderstanding and misconveyance of the orders of the commandant, but this was quickly rectified, and the remainder of the drill was very fairly performed. We were exceedingly pleased to note the attention to details on the part of the two new field officers of the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve and Major Cruger, who inspected with the regiment for the first time. Their actions at this inspection gave evidence that the knowledge obtained in the field had not been forgotten; and if the Twelfth, under the guidance of one of the most competent and soldierly-appearing fields in the State, does not achieve success, the fault remains with itself. We learn that it is the intention of the colonel this season to lay out a severe campaign of drilling, with the idea of making the regiment one of the most perfectly drilled in the division. We trust the effort may be successful, and we feel assured that it will be;

tain Charles H. Leland will assume command of Company F. Lieutenant H. K. White will turn over all property and records belonging to company, regiment, or State, taking receipt therefor. Captain John H. Youmans will assume command of Company D. Lieutenant Lewis R. Post will report to Captain Abraham L. Webber for duty, with a descriptive roll of the late Company K, Thirty-seventh regiment. Commandants of companies will at once conform to the paragraph in the above General Orders No. 21, General Headquarters, commencing "Duplicate muster roll." The commandant congratulates the regiment as to its future, and states that, "embracing as it now does over 600 men, there is no reason why, if united as one, firmly supporting the interests of the regiment, we should not once more proudly advance to the front. Brighter days are dawning, and your future is in your control." The commandant also states that "those officers who have gracefully submitted to the necessary sacrifice in this accession to your ranks deserve your highest esteem; they loved the regiment better than themselves." Corporal Jacob Hess, Company B, has been appointed standard-bearer, vice Simms. According to instructions from brigade headquarters, all officers elect will be required hereafter to pass an examining board before receiving a commission.

**TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.**—This command, Colonel Berger, is ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform, with white gloves, on Monday, October 10, at 2 o'clock p. m., at East New York. Line will be forged near the Howard House at 2½ o'clock p. m. The drill season of this command commenced on the 1st inst. The companies of this regiment will drill at their respective armories on the following evenings, viz. Company A, Captain Samuel Wandelt, every first and third Tuesday; Company B, Captain John Eger, every first and third Monday; Company C, Captain Joseph Altenbrand, every Thursday; Company D, Captain Franz Naumer, every Tuesday; Company E, Captain George Mattern, every Thursday; Company F, Captain John Boehringer, every Wednesday; Company G, Captain Philip Brenner, every second and fourth Thursday; Company H, Captain Anthony Wills, every second and fourth Monday; Company I, Captain Joseph Merkert, every second and fourth Monday; Company K, Captain Charles H. Koch, every Monday. Reports of present and absent at these drills will be made by the commandants of companies monthly to the adjutant of the regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Schepper of this command has resigned. The colonel commanding deems it his duty in parting with this faithful officer to express his sentiments of acknowledgment for his services during his long and honorable career in the regiment. Commandants of companies are ordered to bring their company books and records for examination to the regimental headquarters, corner Stagg street and Bushwick boulevard, on Thursday, October 13, 1870, at 8 o'clock p. m. Any neglect will be reported to general headquarters.

THE inspections of several regiments are crowded out this week.

**VARIOUS ITEMS**

Company I, Thirteenth Infantry, Captain Allen C. Bush, will inaugurate its drill season on the 12th inst., by an evening parade through the streets of Brooklyn, finally halting at the residence of its commandant, where the members will be entertained and be presented with certificates of membership.....We had hoped that the consolidation of the Thirty-seventh with the Seventy-first Infantry would have effectually stopped any further disputes on the part of the former command; but from what we can learn, the senior officer of the late Thirty-seventh demands his rank on the right of the line in the Seventy-first Infantry. Paragraph VI., General Orders No. 21 from State headquarters, would settle this matter. Officers rendered supernumerary in both commands are likewise in several instances "kicking" against the new order of things. We trust, for all concerned, that these matters will soon be amicably settled.....Colonel Allen of Providence, R. I., who was recently elected to the command of the Providence "United States Train of Artillery," a short time since was serenaded at his residence by the members of the command, who were handsomely entertained by their new commandant. Quartermaster Rogers, of the Twenty-second Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., who was among the guests, was for the time being promoted to the rank of major, for which compliment he afterward handsomely entertained the artillerists. Colonel Allen and the Providence "boys" have always been generous hosts, and the many courtesies extended to the New York military will never be forgotten.....In reply to I. R. A., we would state that we do not know of any special book that relates to the duties required of adjutants. His best guide is the Tactics or Regulations, or Van Nostrand & Co., New York, military book publishers, may have a book of the character asked for by our correspondent.

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## BIRTHS.

WURZ.—At Cleveland, Ohio, September 11, a son to Captain J. C. and Mary E. White.

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of 5¢ per cent each.]

SMITH—PURCELL.—At St. Teresa's Church, New York city, on Thursday, September 29, by the Rev. Father Boyce, Dr. CHAS. SMART, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., to DORA, daughter of Dr. John Purcell, of New York.

HUMPHREY—CHEVERS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Fort Monroe, Virginia, September 29, by the Rev. M. L. Chevers, Post Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. S. S. Chevers, Lieutenant B. HUMPHREY, U. S. A., to FANNIE A. CHEVERS. (No cards.)

FORWOOD—OSBORNE.—September 28, 1870, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Cunningham, LL. D., Wm. H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., to MARY A. Y., daughter of Antoinette Osborne, Esq., of Pennsylvania. (No cards.)

HARVEY—BATCHELOR.—On the evening of the 22d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Mortimer, at the residence of the bride's parents, Dr. P. F. HARVEY, U. S. A., to Miss SALLIE BACHELOR, of Newport, Ky.

JUDD—ROCKWELL.—On Wednesday evening, September 14, 1870, at the Church of the Ascension, Buffalo, N. Y., by the Rev. O. Witherspoon, Lieutenant CHARLES H. JUDD, U. S. N., to FLORENCE AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of Augustus Rockwell, Esq.

## DIED.

SHERMAN.—On Thursday, September 29, MARY E., daughter of Lieutenant C. L. U. S. M. C., and Mary C. R. Sherman, aged 9 months and 11 days.

TAYLOR.—In Washington, D. C., on September 26, 1870, VIRGINIA SIMMS, youngest daughter of Anna Mary and Captain FRANCIS E. Taylor, First U. S. Artillery, aged 9 months.

HOULIHAN.—In this city, at 114 Waverly place, on Wednesday, October 5, Captain P. W. HOULIHAN, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, aged 35 years.

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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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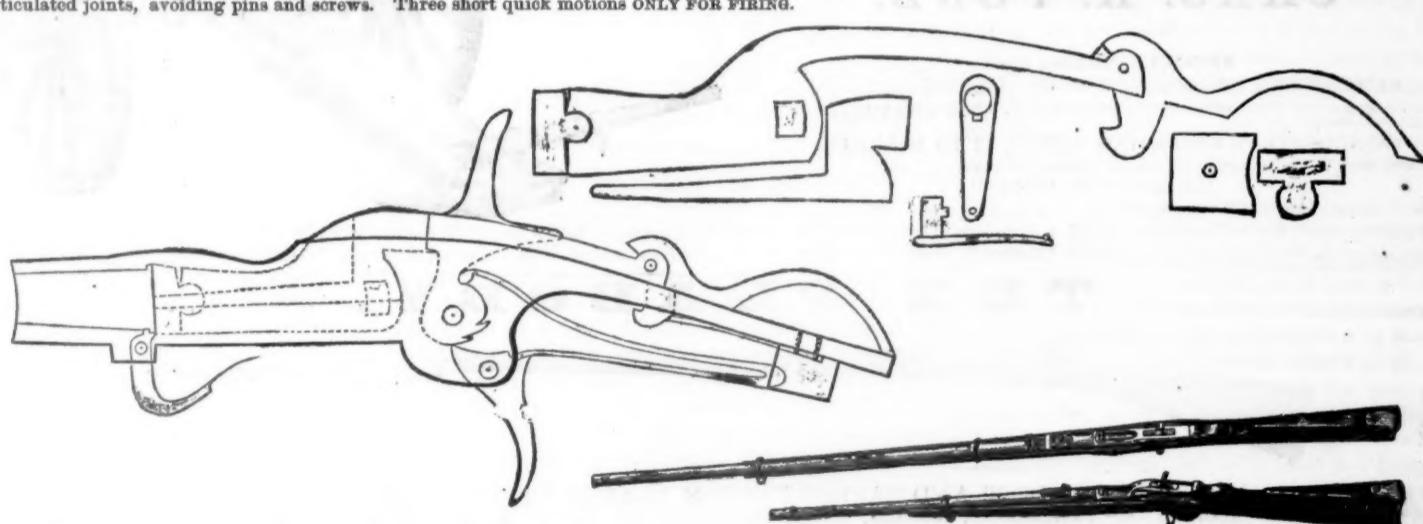
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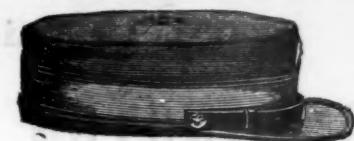
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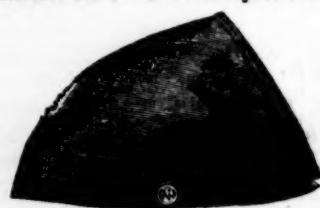
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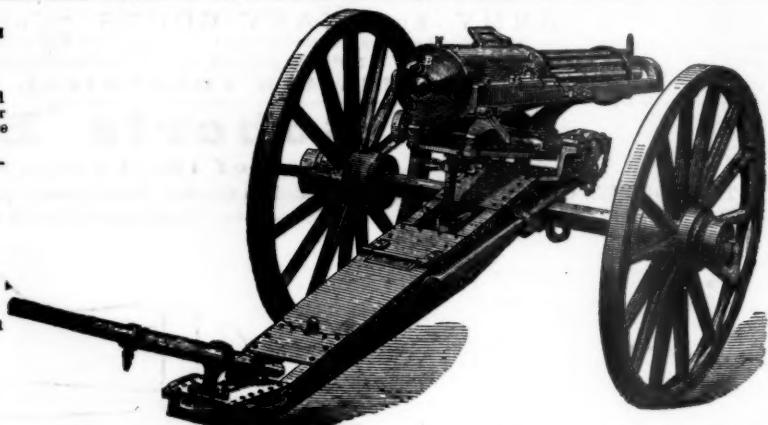
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